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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,598—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1896.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
P.V.L.CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
P.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	8th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	15th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	5080	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th "
P.L. SHANNON	4180	E. Crewes	7th March
P.V.L.GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4206	A. Symons	28th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	3907	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th "
P.M.L.ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th "
P.V.L SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	25th "
P.M.L.CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked P M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Dispesse must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Feb. 96
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,933	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghermann	5,042	350	7th April 96

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1896.

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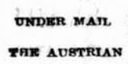
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 4th February, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

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S. S. "PURULIA," 1,536 tons, on or about the 30th January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 1st February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 30th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 1st February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 29th January, 1896.

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Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.
The Steamer is discharging CARGO in Stream and unless Boats are sent immediately for the CARGO the same will be landed by the Captain at CONSIGNEE'S risk and expense.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damages must be submitted to the Captain and Surveyor for COUNTERSIGNATURE before the Goods are removed from the Steamer.
All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, s. s. Hopedale.
Bombay, 27th January, 1896.

FOR SALE.

KASHMIR SAPPHIRES FOR SALE.

THE KASHMIR DARBAR propose to hold a further Sale of three or four boxes of ROUGH SAPPHIRES at Jamum, on the 10th of February next.
The Stones will be on view for two days previous to the sale. In the event of the boxes offered being sold, it is proposed to hold no more sales during the current year 1896.
All dealers are invited to attend.
AMARSINGH,
Vice President of Council.

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ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
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One new English-built Half C. Spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
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Second-hand LADAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.
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FINE OLD GLENLIVET...Per Doz.	26	0	29	0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR ... „	35	0	39	0
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11298	Gunner W. Stone, F. Battery, R.A., Bangalore	100
10760	S. Karam Dad, Mission School, Gujranwalla	100
10922	Pundit Baij Nath, Judge's Court, Lucknow	100
9444	Lce. Corpl. A. Williams, D. Sq. 16th Lancers, Lucknow	100
9341	K. F. Jeronis, Maturata, Ceylon	50
10030	Sergt.-Major J. H. Warrener, 1, Royal Fusiliers, Karachi	50
9675	Hussain, Foreman Nilgiri Brewery, Ootacamund	50
9850	K. Verasamy Iyer, Hospital Asst., Hasur, Mysore	50
9838	Pte. E. Williams, "The Buffs," Jullundur	50
10274	Pte. G. Miles, E. Comp., "The Queen's," Ferozepore	50
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WORLD CIRCUS,
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LAST 3 DAYS!!
OF THIS GREAT SHOW.
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PICKED PROGRAMMES.

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GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
Under the Distinguished Patronage.
B-E-R-T W-I-L-L-I-S-O-N'S
B-I-G B-E-N-E-F-I-T.
ASTOUNDING ATTRACTIONS.

SATURDAY, AT 4 P.M & 9 P.M.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
Booking Office at MITCHELL and Co.'s

PROGRAMME OF A SACRED CONCERT
To be given at the
AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA,
ON SATURDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY.
Commencing at 5-30 P. M.
Voluntary at 5-15 P.M.
Organ Solo a Concerto (Op. 6) .....Mendlessohn.
b Harvest Thanksgiving March (Op. 89) .....J. Batiste Cackin.

PART I.
1. Priest's War March from "Athalie" .....Mendelssohn. Band R. I. Rifles and Organ.
2 Solo (Tenor) .....Cujus Animam .....Rossini. Mr. CHISHOLM.
3. Duet .....Meditation .....Gulli. Oboe.....Mr. HENDERSON, Bass Clarionet Bb Vallance.
4. Solo (Soprano) .....Come unto me .....Coenen. Mrs SQUIRE.
5. Recitation and Solo from Hear my Prayer ...Mendelssohn. Miss TUDBALL, and Members Bombay Philharmonic Society.

PART II.
1. Quartette (Instrumental) .....Ely Mafer .....Rossini. Cornet Solo, Mr. C. SHERIDAN; 2nd Cornet, L. C. WHIPPEY; Althorn, Corpl. EDMED; Euphonium, L. C. MORRISSY.
2. Solo (Contralto) ..O Lord Thou hast searched me out .....Bennett. Mrs. MACBETH.
3. Trio .....The Pilgrims' Song of Hope .....Rotzke. Oboe, Mr. HENDERSON; Flute, Corpl. CAIGER; Organ, Mr. DOVE.
4. Solo (Baritone) ...Star of Bethlehem ....Adams. Mr. MAYALL.
5. Chorus... .....The Heavens are telling ...Handel. Members Bombay Philharmonic Society, Band, and Organ.

Organist .....Mr. F. S. DOVE.
Conductor .....Mr. A. HENDERSON.

Admission Free.—An offertory will be made on behalf of the Fund for Repairs and Additions to the Organ which are very much needed. Contributions equivalent at least to the price of a Ticket for a first-class Concert are solicited from each of the audience. Children should not be brought.

W. E. SCOTT,
Chaplain of Colaba.

NOTICE.

AS the MAHOMEDAN HOLIDAYS called "SHABI BARAT," are now approaching, the Public are informed that any person letting off or throwing FIREWORKS, on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare, except along the Foreshore between the Parel Gymkhana and the Marine Lines Railway Station, between the hours of 9 P.M. and 12 Midnight, on THURSDAY next, the 30th instant, will be arrested and dealt with according to law.

R. H. VINCENT.
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 29th January, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE RESIDENTS of MALABAR HILL CHOWPATTY and the QUEEN'S ROAD, are informed that FIREWORKS are permitted to be let off along the Foreshore, between the Parel Gymkhana and the Marine Lines Railway Station, between the hours of 9 P.M. and 12 Midnight, on THURSDAY next, the 30th instant, on the occasion of the Shabi Barat Holidays.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 29th January, 1896.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge up to 12 Noon on 14th February, 1896 for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS and other STORES (more or less) for the Mhow Arsenal from 1st April 189, up to the 31st March 1897. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the Contractors are obtainable at this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily (Sundays and holidays excepted).

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of two annas for each form.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this Office at 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, the 14th February, 1896. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All other particulars obtainable from the undersigned.

J. DAVIDSON, CAPT. R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Mhow Arsenal, 24th January, 1896.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KRISHNARAO KHANDERAO and SATYABHAMABAI and DURGABAI, widows of the late KHANDERAO JANARDAN and guardians of the person and property of RAMRAO KHANDERAO, a minor son of the said Khanderao Janardan, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property:—All persons having any claim or claims against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their office at No. 4, Hummum Street, within 11 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims if any.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate at Girgaum Back Road, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and twenty-three and one-fourth square yards or as little more or less, together with a house and a shed standing thereon and a right of way over the private passage leading from the Girgaum Back Road to the said premises and registered in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 363, New No. 2931, Old Survey No. 562, New Survey Nos. 7863 and 7888, Collector's Old No. 303, New No. 2950, Old Survey No. 562, New Survey Nos. 7864 and 7863, Collector's Old Nos. 91 and 89, New No. 793, Old Survey No. 566, New Survey No. 7864, and Collector's Old No. 91, New No. 791, Old Survey No. 536, and New Survey Nos. 7868 and 7863, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Street Nos. 60 and 60A, and Ward Nos. 1113 (1) and 1113 (2) and bounded as follows: On or towards the North partly by a private passage and partly by the property of Manmohundas Ramji; on or towards the South partly by a vacant ground of Krishnarao Khanderao and Ramrao Khanderao, party by the property of Shivram Harishandra, partly by the property of Bhasker Shivram, partly by the house of Anpurnabai, wife of Makundbhai and partly by the property of the late Harischandra Nilaji, on or towards the East by the passage of the Oars and property of Krishnarao Khanderao and Ramrao Khanderao, and on or towards the West by the property of the late Doctor Manekji Aderji.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,
The Most Popular Whisky in India
Rs. 35-6 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
MR. JOHN F. SHERIDAN,
THE GREAT LONDON COMEDIAN,
AND
THE NEW LONDON ARTISTS
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30th.
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
"THE ARTIST'S MODEL"
Bohemian Life in a Parisian Studio!
Mr. JOHN F. SHERIDAN as JAMES GRIPPS.
In Act II will be introduced the great Descriptive Duet: "THE SPIDER AND THE FLY."
CLASSICAL POSING, EXTRAORDINARY, "ACTS 15 THE PALETTE FALLS."
FRIDAY, JAN. 31ST—"DANDY DICK WHITTINGTON."
SATURDAY and MONDAY, FEB. 1ST and 3RD—"THE SHOP GIRL."
TUESDAY, FEB. 4TH (LAST NIGHT)—"THE NEW BARMAID."
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NIZAM," 2,041 Tons, Captain J. L. LEFTWICH, R.N.R., will Sail for ALLEPPEY, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, GALLE, NEGAPATAM, CONJANADA, BIMLIPATAM, and CALCUTTA, on the 1st February, 1896. Excellent accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.
41, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
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AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
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GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
EMIL POHL	London.
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W. DOYLE.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.
Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 79 and Pints Rs. 42 per doz
For India " Rs. 79 " Rs. 42 "
For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

THE only WINES which have a Government Guarantee for being Pure Grape Juice, SOLD AT GROWERS' RATES, are the best Wines imported in India. Trial solicited.
For Particulars and Prices apply to
THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT,
Commercial Museum Agency,
S. J. TELLERY & Co., Agents,
24, Medows Street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

PEASE, SON & Co.,
WHISKY BLENDERS,
LEITH, LONDON, AND DARLINGTON.
[ESTABLISHED 1808.]
B. O. S. * * * WHISKIES.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality. Outward elegance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, who carry the day in every contest.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

LORD REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS of the Lord Reay Memorial Fund, will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1896, at 5-15 P.M., for the purpose of dealing with the Balance.

JOHN MARSHALL,
R. M. SAYANI,
N. G. CHANDAWARKER,
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretaries.

PROFESSOR RICHARD, M. E., and
Dr. MALONEY, M. L. A., Melbourne,
is COMING on a PROFESSIONAL VISIT
for a SEASON to BOMBAY,
OPENING NIGHT, TOWN HALL,
FEBRUARY 10th, Admission Free.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of the following STORES for Twelve months, commencing from the first day of January. One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

COCOANUT OIL, best	say, about	25 Tons.
KEROSINE OIL, 150° flash...	" "	1,900 Gallons.
Do. 250°	" "	6,240 "
CASTOR OIL, best	" "	32 Tons.
COTTON WASTE, No. 1	" "	19 "

To be delivered FREE on Railway Wagons, Wari Bunder, Bombay.
The Contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakage and other preventible causes in transit.
Cocoanut Oil and Castor Oil Casks to be returned FREE to Wari Bunder, Bombay.
Each item to be tendered for separately.
Sealed Tenders endorsed as such will be received by the Bombay Agent at his Office, Treacher's Buildings (Fort), up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on SATURDAY, the 1st February, 1896.
Form of Tender can be had on Application at his Office on payment of one Government Rupee.
The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to deposit Security in Government Paper or in Cash to the extent of five per cent. of the value of the Contract.
The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. C. BURDER,
Bombay Agent.

Bombay Agent's Office, Treacher's Buildings (Fort), 23rd January, 1896.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES,
Fresh Australian Horses
Landed ex ss "Fultalla."

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th, and TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., each day,
Imported by Mr. Tullock, the well-known Importer of Australian horses.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the Kennedy Sea Face, at the Government Remount Stables, near Churney Road Station,
The balance of the present shipment consisting of high class officers' chargers, hacks, carriage pairs, dog-cart and buggy horses, all sorts and sizes. Among the lot are a number of thoroughbred horses, from 15 hands high and upwards, suitable for British and Native Cavalry and Artillery, and we advise Native Chiefs and Commanding Officers not to lose this opportunity of securing first-class horses of all descriptions at this sale.
Every information given and all commission entrusted to our care shall receive our careful and best attention.
We strongly recommend our constituents not to miss this opportunity.
N. B.—The horses are now on view and will be ridden and driven at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th January, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jaloo Bhagoo Vunjari, Madoo Jaloo Vunjari, Madoo Namdeo Vunjari, Shamchu Namdeo Vunjari, and Raibai, widow of Namdeo Bhagoojee, Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 30th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises the right, title and interest of the above insolvents into following properties. For further particulars apply to the Official Assignee or to Messrs, MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.:—

LOT NO 1.

All that the right, title, and interest of the insolvents abovenamed in and to the piece or parcel of Government ground, with the dwelling-house and premises situate at Kamatipura 4th street, in the sub-district of Bombay, assessed by Municipality under Street, Nos. 80-82 and 84, E ward Nos. 1384 to 1386, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3697 to 3693, new Nos. 10404 to 10405, new Survey Nos. 6001 to 6008, and the ground containing by admeasurement 102 7-9 square yards and bounded on the east by the property of Mahadoo Pimajee, west by the property of Shri Maruthji's Temple, north Kamatipura 4th Street, and south by sweepers' passage, subject to a mortgage, dated 25th September, 1894, in favour of Malla Vukta and Co.

LOT NO. 2.

Firstly —All that the right, title, and interest of the insolvents abovenamed in and to the piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in 4th Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No 1340, and street No. 77, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3773, now Survey Nos. 10471, and old Survey No. 3348, and new Survey No. 6073, containing by admeasurement 3 5-4 square yards or thereabouts, standing in the names of Julram Bhagoojee and Mahadoo Julram, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Namdeo Bhagoojee, on the west by the property of Bakardin Manim, on the north by a sweepers' passage, and on the south by the Kamatipura 4th Lane, subject to a mortgage, dated 3rd April, 1894, in favour of Ashla Bhulla and Co.

Secondly.—All that the right, title, and interest of the insolvents abovenamed in and to the piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in 4th Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward No. 1341 and Street No. 79, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3774 new survey No. 3349 and new survey No 6071, containing by admeasurement 55 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, standing in the name of Mahadoo Julram and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Venkatee Narsoo, on the west by the property of Lohar, on the north by a sweepers' passage, and on the south by the 4th Kamatipura Street, subject to a mortgage, dated 3rd April, 1894, in favour of Ashla Bhulla and Co.

Thirdly.—All that the right, title, and interest of the insolvents abovenamed in and to the piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in 4th Kamatipura Street, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 1342 and Street No. 81, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3775, new No. 10473, old Survey No. 3336, and new Survey No. 6075, containing by admeasurement 37 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, standing in the name of Mahadoo Julram, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of NamdeoBhagoojee, on the west by the property of Venkatee Kamatee, on the north by a passage and on the south by 4th Kamatipura Street, subject to a mortgage, dated 3rd April, 1894, in favour of Ashla Bhulla and Co.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jaloo Bhagoo Vunjari, Mahadoo Jaloo Vunjari, Mahadoo Namdeo Vunjari, Shambhu Namdeo Vunjari, and Rajibai, widow of Namdeo Bhagoojee, Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the right, title and interest of the above insolvents.

In and to the piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 4th Kamatipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality of Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1379, Street No. 66-68 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3703, new No. 10410, old Survey No. 3382, new Survey No. 6030, containing by admeasurement 37 6 9 square yards or thereabouts, standing in the name of Sambhoo Namdeo, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the 4th Kamatipura Street, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the south by the property of Yenkoo Baloo, and on the north by the property of Baloo bin Vunjaram,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th January, 1896.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE ..... Rs. 5.
Packing and Postage extra.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.
And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.
Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.
Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.
It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FND.....	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL.....	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT, per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.
Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.
The Different Kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.
Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
Chief Agents.

INSURANCE.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE LIFE.
COMPANY.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s per cent. per annum on sum assured.
All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.
The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.
Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to
BOMBAY:—

AGENTS:	BRANCH OFFICE:
Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.	OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, ESQ.
W. M. MACAULAY, ESQ
DR COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.
As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.
All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.
It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.
Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.
It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features
Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary

GENT'S
COMPLETE
OUTFITTING.
ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.
ESTBD. 1870.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
'A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are old in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 4,500,000 =	" 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	" 4,020,000 =	" 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,46,454
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	120,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,417½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,320xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld., Mgo	{10,000 / 15,000}	{100 / 75}		10. p.c.	166
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	305

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	670
nglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	42
Bellasy S & W (Ld. Ltd.)	371	00	all	9 per ct.	38½
Bombay Unit- ed	900	1,000	1,000	35	850
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	520
Bombay Na- tional Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	730
Brittania Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,480
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	775
City of Bombay Mls	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	810
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25 x Rs15	665
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	680
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	535
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42½
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	980
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	700
Hing ugnghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,300
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	460
Indian Manfr.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufactur- ing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Jacob Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	680
Jaffer Ali	800	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	220
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,075
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	875
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khanga um Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Mac- kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	850
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	257
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,140
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,240
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	405
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 per ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,590
Maneckjee	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	162½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs7½	2,300
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50}	{250 / dvd}	4½	par
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20	560
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	455
Presidency Mills (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	760
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,005 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,320
Shalapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	980
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	375
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	625
Sasoon and Alliance	2,000	00	500	dvdRs30	760
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	800	1,000	1,000	40	400
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	0
Ueni shunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	5 0
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,250	1,000	1,000	35	735
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,50
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	c.	52

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	137
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	456
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125xd
Bellary	107	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	150
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	161½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	160
Colaba	600	200	200	12	190
East India	1,600	1,888	1,880	dvdRs15	320
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
Fort	400	200	200	dvd Rs 6	117½
Hindu	150	8,500	500	25+80	1160
Pinch ey	300	500	500	dvdRs30	570
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	405 xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Jame Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	680
Jaffer Ali	800	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	220
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,075
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	875
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	850
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	257
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,140
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,240
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	405
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,590
Maneckjee	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	162½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs7½	2,300
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50}	{250 / dvd}	4½	par
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	560
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	455
Presidency Mills (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	760
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,005 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,320
Shalapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	980
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	375
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	625
Sasoon and Alliance	2,000	00	500	dvdRs30	760
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	800	1,000	1,000	40	400
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	0
Ueni shunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	5 0
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,250	1,000	1,000	35	735
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	260
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25 x Rs15	665
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	680
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	535
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42½
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	980
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	700
Hing ugnghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,300
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	460
Indian Manfr.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co, Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Jacob Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	680
Jaffer Ali	800	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	220
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,075
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	875
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	850
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	257
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,140
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,240
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	405
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Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,590
Maneckjee	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	162½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs7½	2,300
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50}	{250 / dvd}	4½	par
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	560
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	455
Presidency Mills (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	760
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,005 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,320
Shalapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	980
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	375
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	625
Sasoon and Alliance	2,000	00	500	dvdRs30	760
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	800	1,000	1,000	40	400
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	0
Ueni shunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	5 0
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,250	1,000	1,000	35	735
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	260
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25 x Rs15	665
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	680
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	535
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Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	980
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Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	695
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Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	850
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Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs7½	2,300
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50}	{250 / dvd}	4½	par
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
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Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,005 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,320
Shalapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	980
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	375
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	625
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Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	800	1,000	1,000	40	400
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Ueni shunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	5 0
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,250	1,000	1,000	35	735
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	260

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750 / 500}	100	100	15 / 74	380
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	137
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	1250
Do. New Issue	500	375	375	75	7325
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co, Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	600	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5	1,050
Decean Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	310
Indian Guarantee Insurety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	8	346
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufactur- ing Co	2,500	100	100	Nil	—
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	4	104
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	92½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,065
Wacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	125
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	2½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-7 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	27-3
Foreign bar Gold, old	,,	27-3
Do. do. new	,,	27-2
Australia bar Gold	,,	27-3
Bombay bar Gold	,,	27-2
Sovereigns	,,	17-5
Do. Dracons	,,	17-4
Silver ?	,,	93-8
Do. 1/4	,,	93-3

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Lord Reay Memorial Fund committee meeting, Chamber of Commerce rooms, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet at Santa Cruz.
Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society's annual meeting, Town Hall, 5-15 p.m.
The Willard Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre.
Willison's Circus, Esplanade.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Charter House and Gloamin left the dock on Tuesday.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—In consequence of the number of yachts that will be unable to race on Saturday owing to preparations for the Yacht Club Regatta next week, there will be no race for them on Saturday, but there will be one for ships' boats as usual. Entries close at noon on the day of the race.

PRABHURAM PRIZE.—This prize, established by the well-known Vaidya Prabhuram, of our city, was awarded this year to Harilal Bhagwanji Bhatt, who passed the Matriculation examination of the local University last year. The prize is intended for the candidate standing highest among those of his caste in the pass lists of any of the University examinations. The prize was given in the presence of a meeting, held last Sunday, in the dispensary of the Vaidya.

QUARREL IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Jethmul Jeyram and Jamnadas Dharamsi stood charged with assaulting Abaji Mansing at Musjid Bunder. The three got into a third class compartment of a railway carriage of a local train at Mazagon station, and a dispute arose as to who should have the seat near the window. The accused having assaulted complainant during the quarrel, were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each.

THE BRUTAL MURDER AT SEWREE.—At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Tookaram Suntoo Sawant, his mother-in-law Baya, and Gopal Vithoo Ganeker stood charged with murdering a Hindu girl, named Cassee, aged twelve years, at Sewree Road. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. The magistrate, after recording some further evidence, committed all the accused to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Dhakalia Sonu was charged with stealing a bundle of currency notes from the pocket of Cowasji Jamaji, a clerk in the employ of Bhimji Shamji. Commplainant was passing along Dwarkanath Mandir, Bhuleshwar Road, when the accused rushed out from the lane, and forcibly folded " him by throwing a white sheet over his head and took out the money from his pocket. Accused was immediately arrested by a police sepoy as complainant had shouted out " thief, thief. " He was convicted, and being an old offender, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL ASSAULT.—At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane charged Maneckla Bhanji, a Hindu, aged about thirty-five, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with using criminal force to a Hindu girl, named Anandibai, aged thirteen years, intending to outrage her modesty at Doorgadavie Road. On Tuesday afternoon the complainant was passing by accused's house, when the latter called her, and taking her into his room, locked her up and attempted to commit the offence. The girl raised an alarm and the accused was arrested. The man pleaded his innocence, stating that he was engaged in a friendly chat with the girl, when he was arrested. The magistrate convicted him of the offence and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane charged Haji Mya, an old offender, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of plated ornaments, of the value of Rs. 7, the property of Amirjan, a courtesan, residing at Falkland Road. On the night of the 26th instant complainant closed the door of her room from inside and went to sleep. A few minutes after accused entered the place by removing the iron bars of the door, and was handling with some furniture, when the prosecutrix, on hearing the noise, awoke, and seeing the man in the room, raised an alarm. Accused ran down to make good his escape, but he was followed by some neighbours and secured at the 2nd Lane, Khetwady, with the articles with him. Accused in his defence said that the property was given to him by the prosecutrix for disposal. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Bhicoo Sheeva, a reputed thief, was charged at the instance of Constable Wrafter, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 170, the property of Rawood Mahomed, was residing on the first floor of a house at Dongree Street. About 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening complainant's two sisters locked up the door of their room and went to the Khoja Durga fair. On their return home, about 8 p.m., they found the lock on the door wrenched off and the door fastened from inside. They raised an alarm, when the accused, who was inside the room, opened the door and rushed down the staircase with the above property in his possession. Some people in the street on hearing the alarm followed the accused through a narrow lane passing the Dongree street and arrested him at the outer entrance of the new Bengalpoora street and gave him in the custody of a policeman on duty at the locality. Before he had been arrested by the townsmen accused managed to throw away an iron jimmee and a portion of the stolen property. The complainant's sister on entering the room, found a chest of five drawers forced open, and some silk wearing apparel and gold and silver ornaments were abstracted. The silk clothes were found on a cot in the room. The accused, who had previously been in jail for similar offences, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—We have so often discussed the merits of this well-known publication, that it would almost be a reiteration to dwell on its value as a hand-book to Bombay or as a manual of useful information to the public at large. The "Bombay Gazette" Press cannot be too highly commended for the excellent style in which the volume for 1895 has been issued. We have only to mention that its contents have been revised and brought up to date, and this means a great deal in a progressive capital like that of Western India.—" Indian Engineering."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

APPEAL FROM A MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

IMPERATRIX VS. GULABA KEVAL.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 18th December last, convicted the accused of voluntarily assisting in disposing of property which he knew to be stolen, and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

The appellant was charged before the magistrate at the same time as one Badasing Kubersing, who did not appeal, and both were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months each. On the evidence, the magistrate had no doubt that Badasing broke into the complainant's shop with other persons. Mr. Slater thought it extremely likely that the appellant took part in the house-breaking, but there being no direct evidence against him, he was charged as above under section 414 of the Penal Code. There could be no doubt that the appellant knew the property to be stolen, for he recieved it in the middle of the night and took steps to dispose of it.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, rejected the appeal.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETING.

FIRST FEBRUARY 1896.

OWNERS are reminded that in all races animals that are entered and do not start will be charged an additional Rs. 10 if not struck out by 12 noon on the 31st January, vide general condition 11 of the Prospectus.

FOURTH DAY—1st FEBRUARY, 1896.
" Galloway Handicap,"—7 Furlongs.

	St.	lb.
Singar	11	0
Grain	10	9
Humayoon	10	0
Metallic	9	11
Teer	9	10
Kavakib	9	9
Squire	9	7
Talafar	9	6
Lanka	9	5
Sanam	9	2
Lecturer	9	1
Mizban	9	0

PALLANJEE NUSERWANJEE,
A Secretary, W. I. T. C.

29th January, 1896.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whiten the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO. of 20, Hatton Garden, London and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

A BRILLIANT and very enjoyable entertainment was given on Tuesday evening at "Westfield," Breach Candy, the residence of Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas, to Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, for the purpose of congratulating him on his being appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the current year. It will be remembered that the announcement of the honour conferred upon Mr. Ghellabhai was received with very general satisfaction in the city, more emphatically in commercial circles, European as well as Native. A large number of influential and leading citizens soon afterwards held a meeting at the bungalow of Mr. Goculdas Madhavdas, Waudby Road, for the purpose of raising a fund for an entertainment to be given in honour of Mr. Ghellabhai, at which expression was given, in the most unmistakeable terms, to the sincere esteem and regard which are entertained in the community for the gentleman whom it was sought to honour. A handsome sum was subscribed at the meeting, and it was evident, from the manifestation of appreciation; at the meeting, of the gentleman's civic worth and benevolent public spirit, that subscriptions would flow in far in excess of the requirements of the entertainment. The meeting therefore resolved that the surplus, after defraying the expenses of the entertainment, should be applied to the furtherance of some charitable objects at the suggestion of Mr. Ghellabhai. The supposition was soon verified; and subscriptions poured in from the Princes of Baroda, Bhownuggur, Palitana, and other Native States, and from a unprecedentedly large number of European merchants, bankers, and others. Mr. Ghellabhai has been known to be a true Samaritan, who always " does good by stealth "; and naturally enough, the subscriptions now amount to a handsome figure, the bulk of which will be devoted to some charity. The reception committee, consisting of some prominent native merchants, with Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy as chairman, had spared no exertions or expense to make the entertainment a very successful one; and Mr. Meherally K. Pudumsey had zealously carried out their instructions. The elevated position of " Westfield," with its rising plateaus and flower-beds, one over the other, had been turned to admirable advantage. The contours of the flower-beds and the promenades in the garden-grounds were picked out with hundreds of tumbler lights. The main outlines of the bungalow were likewise picked out with many hundreds of coloured lanterns. Flags, bannerets, and bunting, with Chinese lanterns hanging from the branches of trees, contributed a fair share to the general embellishment of the garden-grounds, which were illuminated with the electric light and with stands, pyramids, and rosettes of tumbler-lights. The big trees in the compound were dressed, from top to trunk, with multi-coloured lanterns, and presented a spectacle of singular beauty. The outer gateway was surmounted by a colossal arch, emblazoning the words " Welcome to Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Sheriff of Bombay." Mr. H. A. Dubash, the local florist, had, with his ample resources, beautified the reception-hall, the passages, the verandah, and the refreshment tables with evergreens and flowers. With much ingenuity he had worked in flowers, and displayed in appropriate places, the following floral inscriptions—" Past labour his present delight "; " Industry, Frugality, and Fortune "; " God bless you all "; " Good Night "; " Vurjeewandas Madhavdas " ; " Ghellabhai Haridas." The Band of the Royal Irish Rifles, stationed in the compound, played a selection of music during the evening. Other amusements were also provided for the guests. Instrumental and vocal music was given by several of the ladies and gentlemen present. Some of the guests amused themselves with the performances of the phonograph, which was placed in one of the side rooms. Seldom before has there been seen in Bombay a more gay and fashionable gathering of ladies and gentlemen, European and Native, all determined to evince their esteem and regard for the guest of the evening, than that of Tuesday at the bungalow of the venerable Hindu patriarch, Mr. Varjeevandas Madhavdas. Prominent among those present were the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, the Hon. Mr. and Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood, the Hon. Mr., Mrs. and Miss Nugent, the Hon. Sir Charles and Lady Farran, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I., Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. McLaren, &c.

The guests were received in the main entrance by Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Tribhovandas Varjivandas, Ruttonsha Dadabhoy, Vussonjee Khimjee, and other members of the reception committee and escorted into the reception hall. Mr. Ghellabhai arrived soon after 10 o'clock, and was accorded a most hearty welcome; while friends on all sides pressed to congratulate him on the honour conferred upon him by Government. He moved freely among all the guests, and must have been specially delighted at receiving the congratulations even of many of the European ladies present. After

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are reduced 30 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CHEAP and RELIABLE WATCHES.—Send for our New Special Watch Price List, just Ready. Watches from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 110. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co., Hornby Road.

LOST on TUESDAY evening, the 28th instant, between Bombay Club door and Church Gate Street Station a GOLD CHAIN BRACELET. Finder will be rewarded. Apply Mr. LEASK, Municipal Offices.

GLASS and CHINA WARE.—A Large Selection of the Newest Patterns by the Best Makers, has just been received by JOHN ROBERT and Co., Ld., 12, Marine Street.

MAHABLESHWARDAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA PAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

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EXCELLENT BOUQUETS of various sizes. Beautiful Flower Basks of various descripti ns made to order by H. A. DUBASH, Girgaum, next to Portuguese Church.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8, and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are Carefully Selected by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WALERS.—WALERS, will be SOLD by AUCTION, to the highest bidder, TO-DAY, at 3 p. m., at Government Remount Stables, Churney Road.

WANTED, A SANITARY INSPECTOR, for the Bandora Municipality, from 1st April, 1896. Salary Rs. 20 per mensem, A Christian, Parsi or Mahomedan preferred. None but experienced men need apply, enclosing copies of testimonials.

HORSES—WANTED pair Arabs trained to Saddle and Harness. "X Y Z," care of this Office.

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FINE DELICATE MACHINERY BRASS WORK, Scientific and Electrical Instruments made to order. Repairs to Instruments of any kind, Electroplating and Gilding. Tho. EILERSON & Co., 9 Meadows Street, Bombay.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed a month at the Alexandra Hotel. The Proprietor is one of the most obliging Gentleman I have met, and his servants are civil and attentive, the accommodation is very good, and food very superior for the moderate charge. I wish Mr Pestonji every success, and hope ere long his Hotel will be one of the best in Bombay.—F. W. BOOTH.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portriat of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India a Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1896 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic source; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability insatitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 29.

AN advance of 1-16 per cent. took place in Consols in London yesterday, the price being given at 107 13-16; and Exchange on London at Paris was higher at 25·23 fcs. Bar Silver moved up 1-16d., to 30 13-16d. per oz.; while in New York the metal was 3-8 cent dearer at 67 3-8, and demand Exchange on London was ¼ cent lower at 4·88¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained in London at 1s. 1 7-8d., and in the other financial quotations there was no change. Braziers' Copper was 10s. more at £51-10 per ton.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday totalled 2,160,000 quarters, which exceeded by 100,000 quarters the quantity afloat at the end of the previous week.

In Liverpool the Cotton Market was quiet at closing yesterday; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, of which 200 bales were Surats; and the total Imports for the day, 15,000 bales. Middling Americans was 1-32d less at 4 9-16d., and all other descriptions remained unchanged in price. American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, with extreme quotations at 4 27-64d. for January deliveries, and 4 3-8d. for May-June. The Manchester Market closed steady.

The price of Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York remained at 8¼ cents per lb. yesterday; and April Futures were 4 points higher at 8·04 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 21·000 bales; and the figures for the three seasons for the same period give the following comparison:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	21,000	34,000	23,000
Three days' do.	61,000	99,000	66,000
Since 1st Sept. 1895	3,937,000	6,057,000	4,839,000

Locally, the Cotton Market has been steady today, with a small business doing at former rates. By Exporters 1,300 bales have been taken, comprising 1,100 bales Dhamargaum, t Rs. 200; and 200 bales Akola, at Rs. 194. The purchases by the Mills amount to only 200 bales Julgaum, at Rs. 190; and 50 bales Umreli Ginned, at Rs. 211 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been steady markets to-day, and for both the enquiry has been moderate. Prices are generally unchanged, although *Linseed*, has declined 1 anna, being quoted at Rs. 6-15-0 to Rs. 7-1-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,223 bales.
Wheat	14,392 cwts.
Linseed	2,635 ,,
Rapeseed	2,412 ,,
Gingellyseed	12,590 ,,
Groundnuts	8,118 ,,
Castorseed	1,860 ,,
Rice	13,636 ,,

FREIGHTS continue neglected, and there is no fresh business reported.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 2d. for Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining thereat all day with but little business being reported either way, and the market closing quiet and steady as follows, pending the news of to-day's Council allotments:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 2 1-32d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 2 3-32d.	,,
Francs 3 do.	...1·48¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of the market was steady, and rates, which at opening were quoted at 105 5/8 for Cash and the 3rd February Settlement, and 105 3/8 for the March Account, closed at the same quotations in the three positions.

SHARES.—The changes shown in prices in our list this evening are almost without exception in buyers' favour, and we note a decline of Rs. 20 in Presidency Mill Shares, of Rs. 15 each in Hyderabad and Manockjee Petit, of Rs. 5 each in Central India and Soonderdas, and of Rs. 2½ in Sun; Marcks and Co. are Rs. 30 higher; and Phillips and Co., Re. 1 lower.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116⅜
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 7-8.
Bar Silver	30 13-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ceylon, from Colombo, arrarrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 29.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived here, to-day.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rajwari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways. Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th January 1896, on 1,073·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Minerals Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,23,000	2,80,000	4,000	4,07,000
Or per mile of Railway	74	167	2	243
For previous 1 week of half-year.	75,000	1,40,000	2,000	2,17,000
Total for 2 weeks ...	1,98,000	4,20,000	6,000	6,24,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,32,563	3,35,540	5,619	5,23,712
Per mile of Ry do.	79	230	4	313
Total to corresponding date do.	2,27,234	6,50,926	9,632	8,97,792

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,16,712
Ditto to date ..... ,, 2,73,792

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect. Cable Aden, Zanzibar interrupted. Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad. Bhamo route interrupted beyond British frontier between Youngchang and Tali

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th January, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	29	2	9 p.m.	...	22
Suez	29	2	55 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 29th January, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	28	...	1
,, Karachi	...	17	...	3
,, Madras	...	25	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 28.

10 p.m. ... 76·0

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29.

6 a.m. ... 71·6
10 a.m. ... 76·4
2 p.m. ... 80·6
4 p.m. ... 78·3

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

A SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED PAPER, DEALING WITH THE MUTINY,

ITS ORIGIN, ITS DIMENSIONS AND ITS MORAL,

BY

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

(FORMER GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY),

WILL APPEAR IN THE COLUMNS OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

ON

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HERBERT—January 23, at his residence, 71, St Quintin Avenue, North Kensington, London, W Joseph Harris Herbert, of Calcutta, aged 56.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JELLICO—January 25, at Calcutta, the wife of N Chaytor Jellico, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HEWETT—January 24, at Madras, Cuthbert Brind O'Connell, the Infant son of James C Hewett and Cornelie Hewett, aged 7 weeks.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1896.

ONE of the predictions made at the mass meeting to protest against the proposed re-arrangement of the Cotton Duties is already being fulfilled. "The success which Manchester has achieved by applying shameless pressure to a yielding Government," said one of the speakers, "will embolden her to new effort. A third of the Cotton Duties has disappeared in a twinkling; the other two-thirds will follow next year or the year after, if you do not at last rouse yourself and meet steel with steel, agitation by agitation." On the very day that these remarks were uttered, the *Manchester Guardian*, in reviewing the opinions held in Lancashire on Sir James Westland's proposals, intimated that it would be a mistake to be too grateful for the concessions now made, though they are acceptable "as an instalment." The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, while approving what has been done, expresses the hope that the whole of the duties will be abolished at the earliest date. Manchester spinners are already murmuring. The manufacturers complain that the spinners will benefit, and even among the spinners there is a difference of opinion, some thinking that the scheme will benefit others at their expense, and it is darkly hinted that the changes "may have an insidious influence on the Lancashire trade." In fact, Lancashire receives the supposed boon with scant thanks merely as one step in the direction of entire repeal. It can indeed scarcely be expected that they will receive with any great outbursts of joy a scheme giving protection to the hand-looms of this country, which consume over 400,000 bales of cotton per annum, while the looms whose products are to be excised only use 250,000 bales. It appears from the article in the *Manchester Guardian* that Lancashire is hoping that the export of yarns will be stimulated by this freedom from taxation. But it is quite within the region of possibility—we may almost say probability—that one result of the proposed revision of the duties may be that the Indian weaving mills will discontinue weaving cloth, and will use their spindles for providing yarn to the hand-looms, which are protected both against the Indian and the English weaving mills. The Manchester importers are also threatened with a formidable combination on the part of well-to-do natives to boycott English-made clothing. Lord George Hamilton has no doubt discovered by this time that his plan of settling the question, while causing grave dissatisfaction in India, has been received very dubiously by Lancashire. It is therefore not in the least surprising that Reuter's summary of Lord George Hamilton's speech at Chiswick, on Tuesday night, should give no indication that the Secretary of State had anything to say on this topic. It will be noticed from the copy of the telegram sent by the committee of the Millowners' Association to the Calcutta deputation, which we give elsewhere, that the Association do not take advantage of Sir James Westland's invitation to them to forward a further representation. They fail to see the use of making any further suggestions in view of the Finance Minister's declaration that the principle of the Bill to levy taxation on all imported and all Indian goods alike is not open to discussion. Their attitude is a perfectly intelligible one. The previous representation of the Millowners went exhaustively into the whole question. It proved the fallacy of the figures and arguments of Manchester upon which Lord George Hamilton has based his decision. It made a suggestion for the revision of the duties on lines which, while putting the Indian and the English manufacturers on precisely the same footing, did not place a heavy burden on the very classes who, as Lord George Hamilton has admitted, need relief from existing taxation. Had this fair and reasonable compromise been adopted the Millowners and the public of this country would have had no cause to complain, and Lancashire could no longer have said that the duties were protective. A perusal of the memorial will show the members of Government that the objections of the Millowners to the proposals introduced a week ago are in regard to the principles involved. If the principle of Sir James Westland's Bill is not to be discussed, what is the good of making further representations?

AT length the Blue Book on the disturbances in Armenia has been published, and the conclusions of the Sassun Commission are made known. It is difficult to understand why the publication of so important a document should have been so long delayed. In the total absence of authentic information, the wildest rumours were eagerly credited and a dangerous political agitation grew up, which at one moment seemed to threaten the peace of Europe. It turns out that the reports in the press of the massacres were "overdrawn," and also, there is good reason to believe, over-coloured. The sceptical were justified in viewing with distrust the exaggerated reports published from day to day when they saw the estimates of the victims of the massacre bound up from hundreds to thousands, and from thousands to tens of thousands, week by week. The culminating point was reached when the British public were informed that a hundred thousand Armenians had been massacred, and half-a-million of the survivors driven into the mountains to subsist as best they could on roots and the bark of trees. It did not appear to strike anybody that these figures were a little overdone. They were accepted as substantially correct. It now turns out that the victims of the Sassun massacre, which made the greatest sensation, and induced the Powers to press for a commission of inquiry, numbered forty. The number of those who perished in the district, in which twenty-three villages were destroyed, was nine hundred; an appalling number in itself, but far short of the three thousand and the five thousand said to have been killed. The loss of life was lamentable, and there can be little doubt that unspeakable atrocities accompanied the destruction of villages and the slaughter of nine hundred of their inhabitants. The laxity of the Turkish administration which allowed such a state of things to prevail throughout a large part of Armenia for weeks, or months, was inexcusable. But the Commission does not appear to impute complicity in the massacres to the Turkish authorities, or to the Sultan, who has been so freely accused of having instigated them from the safe seclusion of the Yildiz Kiosk. It is to be hoped that the report of the Commission will throw some light on the much controverted origin of the disturbances and massacres.

Unhappily we have not seen the last of such horrors. There is only too much reason to fear that within the next few months the ghastly experiences of the Armenian wilds will be repeated in Macedonia. We published yesterday a telegram from Constantinople stating that the Sultan seriously apprehends a recurrence of the insurrectionary movement of last year in Macedonia. Indeed, the danger is so imminent that the Government is borrowing from the official pension fund for the urgent expenses required to meet it. There can be no question as to the real source of the disturbances of which Macedonia has been, and is now to be again, the theatre. A political agitation fomented in Bulgaria with a view to the annexation of Macedonia to that State resulted last summer in the organisation of numerous bands of Guerillas, who made war not only on the Turkish garrisons, but on the Mussalman inhabitants of the villages. When defeated they retired into the mountainous country of Eastern Bulgaria, where they revenged themselves on the Mahomedan subjects of Prince Ferdinand. The murder of twelve of these victims was officially reported to the Government of one of the Great Powers, and the *Times'* correspondent at Sofia published the fact. The Bulgarian Government denied the allegation, and took the singular course of offering to place all the functionaries of the Principality at the disposal of the correspondent, so that he might make a personal inquiry. The offer being accepted, a letter, addressed to the civil administrators, but not to the military and judicial authorities, was given; but measures were taken to prevent the success of the inquiry. Nevertheless the correspondent succeeded in making investigations in the districts where the Mussalman population had been subjected to what in Armenia would be called atrocities; and on a very considerable scale. It so happens that the last mail brought the results of the investigations in four of the districts which had been harried by the "Macedonian bands." At Varna full details were obtained of the murder of two Mussalmans in one locality and of a shepherd boy in another. Brigandage has become so general that the police prevented people from continuing their journey after nightfall in a district which formerly was peaceful. The horses and cattle of the Mussalman farmers were daily stolen by the marauding bands; according to a Turk of high position, "the authorities are in concert with the thieves." The Christian villagers were not much better off than the Turks; for the Bulgarians belonging to political parties opposed to the Government pillaged those who were loyal. The Mussalmans who belonged to one or the other parties also committed outrages on those of opposite opinions, whether Turks or Bulgarians, and quite irrespective of any social or religious differences. "It is certain, however," writes the correspondent, "that the excitement attending the Macedonian movement has especially aggravated the condition of the Mussalman population by increasing the natural ill-feeling between Turks and Bulgarians and causing great uneasiness among the former. The discontent of the Turks has been heightened owing to the misgovernment of the district by the local authorities. The Prefect is described as a blind partisan, who permits his friends to behave as they please. A peculiar form of oppression is the exaction of taxes which have been already paid." In other districts matters were even worse; a reign of terror prevailed. The Turkish vice-Mayor of Novo Selo was fired on by a band of persons said to be suborned by the police. He succeeded in arresting his assailants; they were set free by the authorities, who returned their weapons. In another district Turkish women were violated; in two instances by police officers. Mussalmans were deprived of their property by one of the Municipalities and reduced to beggary. It is as well to bear in mind that these things have been done by bands set in motion by secret societies, whose object was and still is to oust the Turks from Macedonia and Eastern Bulgaria. It is permissible to suspect that the disturbances in Armenia may have had a similar origin.

THE differential legislation against natives of India which has disgraced the statute books of Natal, and more recently that of the Transvaal Republic, is beginning to attract attention in London. A couple of months since an influential deputation of natives of India and English sympathisers waited on the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, to represent the intolerable grievances inflicted upon British subjects carrying on business in Natal whose only offence was that they were born in India and of Asiatic race. They are refused the franchise which is enjoyed by every European, and obliged to live subject to differential treatment of a degrading kind, which is a disgrace to the Colony. Mr. Chamberlain spoke sympathetic words, but gave little ground for hope that the Imperial Government would take vigorous action in the matter. The bad example set with impunity by the Colony of Natal emboldened the South African Republic to go a step further. The Imperial Government successfully intervened last year to put a stop to the "Commandeering" of British subjects resident in the Transvaal territory—a Boer custom, by which peaceable citizens are required to turn out at a moment's notice and take the field against a Kaffir Chief or other enemy of the State. A treaty was signed exempting British subjects residing in the Republic from personal military service; that treaty was ratified by the Volksraad on October 7. But at the same sitting a resolution was passed that the words "British subjects" in the treaty applied only to "white persons." The object of this wholly unwarranted limitation was to exclude British Indian subjects from the protection of the treaty and leave them still liable to personal military services at the arbitrary pleasure of the Boer authorities. They at once telegraphed to the Secretary of State protesting against the distinction imported into the treaty after it was signed to deprive a large number of the Queen's subjects of the protection which the terms of the treaty secured to them. A strong memorial followed, and was under the consideration of Mr. Chamberlain at the moment when Dr Jameson's rash raid supervened and enabled the Boers to pose as victims of external aggression, successfully defending their rights against the wrong-doers. The memorialists have nevertheless a strong case, and it is satisfactory to learn by telegraph that their claim to the rights, privileges, and immunities of British subjects is fully recognised in influential quarters in London. British subjects have been exempted from military service on the reasonable ground that, they being denied Burgher rights and thus placed under political disabilities, it is unjust to treat them as citizens while denying them the privileges of citizens. If that contention is valid for European British subjects, unwillingly designated "white British subjects" in the resolution passed by the Valksraad, it is not less so for Indian British subjects, who, as the memorial courteously puts it, "not only do not enjoy any political rights in the South African Republic, but are treated as little more than chattels—of which fact the resolution is another indication." The writer on "Indian Affairs" in the *Times* has pointed out that the situation created by this unwarrantable attempt to discriminate between categories of British subjects exposes British Indian residents to a virtual slave-conscription in time of war. In certain contingencies these unwilling conscripts might be driven at the point of Boer bayonets against the bayonets of British troops or against those of the Chartered South African Company. Why should not the Imperial Government firmly insist on the rights of all the Queen's liege to claim the immunities which have been expressly granted to all British subjects? The Government of India cannot be an unconcerned spectator of differential legislation in South Africa to the detriment of the subjects of the Queen-Empress, who in the famous Proclamation of 1858 announced that their rights should be defended as Her own. That declaration is far more worthy of remembrance as a principle and an inspiration on fitting occasion than the Monroe doctrine of which we have lately heard so much.

SIR CHARLES JESSEL, the newly elected Unionist member for South St. Pancras, is a son-in-law of the late Sir Julian Goldsmid, by whose death the seat became vacant. Sir Charles, who is the son of the late Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, was born thirty-six years ago, and on becoming of age was created a baronet in recognition of his late father's distinguished services. His return has been secured by a largely increased majority as compared with his predecessors of last year. To twelve hundred and fifty-six the number has risen from four hundred and thirty-seven, while the largest majority ever won in this constituency was twelve hundred and ten, when Sir Julian Goldsmid as an Unionist defeated Mr. G. M. Harris, a Radical candidate. The late member had sat in Parliament for upwards of thirty years, having represented successively Honiton, Mid Surrey, Rochester, and South St. Pancras. He was first returned as a Liberal in 1885, and has represented the Liberal Unionist and the Conservatives since 1886, having pledged himself to support the Conservative policy and to take no part in any division on the Disestablishment question. At the last General election, in which his ill-health prevented him from taking an active part, the united efforts of the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists succeeded in placing Sir Julian at the head of the poll. His ill-health continuing, last December Sir Julian wrote to the local Conservative Association: "I have no intention of resigning my seat, and consequently it is useless for other candidates to trouble themselves. I am making slow progress, but the nature of my illness involves this." On receipt of this letter a subcommittee of the Conservative Association, which was prepared to report "that South St. Pancras is without doubt a Conservative constituency, and in the event of a vacancy occurring in the parliamentary representation the Conservatives will be prepared with a candidate," refrained from making the report, which would have been circulated in the division. No friction of the kind which occurred in Birmingham, however, appears to have arisen, though it was openly stated when the mail left that Mr. Roher A. Germame, who was recently rejected by the London County Council, would be the chosen candidate of the Unionists. By whom S

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MANCHESTER HOPES TO SEE THE COTTON DUTIES WHOLLY ABOLISHED.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce have passed a resolution approving of Sir James Westland's scheme, and hoping that the Cotton Duties will be altogether removed at the earliest possible date.

A similar resolution has been passed by the Indian Import Duties Committee.

THE PROSECUTION OF DR. JAMESON.

The Treasury is sending Mr. Rawlinson, a barrister, to the Cape to obtain evidence for the prosecution of Dr. Jameson.

THE RELATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Austria and Italy are seeking to bring about a reconciliation between Great Britain and Germany.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

THE PEACE PROPOSALS UNACCEPTABLE.

ROME, JAN. 29.

King Menelik's peace proposals are regarded here as unacceptable.

They are not known publicly as yet.

MEETING OF THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM IN LONDON.

A meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam was held in London, last evening, which was attended by representatives from India, the Transvaal, and elsewhere.

A resolution was adopted to offer the Queen the services of her Mahomedan subjects to defend Imperial interests.

Mr. Moulin Ibrahim, who presided, said that, provided the finances were in a healthy state, India alone was able to cope will any great Power.

ANOTHER STIRRING SPEECH.

Lord George Hamilton, speaking at Chiswick, last night, said that he felt confident in an honourable and satisfactory settlement of the Venezuela question being arrived at, thanks to the conciliatory attitude of America.

Great Britain, he said, would oppose any interference with her colonies in South Africa with her whole united force and that of her colonies throughout the world.

He urged the necessity of a continuous policy for maintaining our naval and military strength, and said that the Government would bring about a closer connection with all parts of the Empire, and make it a living reality more capable of its maintenance in times of peace and of its preservation in times of peril.

BLUE-BOOK ON ARMENIA.

A Blue-Book on Armenia has just appeared which deals chiefly with the report of the Sassun Commission, and shows that the reports in the Press of the massacres were overdrawn. Only forty were killed in the Sassun massacre, and a total of nine hundred perished in the district in which twenty-three villages were destroyed.

LORD LEIGHTON'S FUNERAL.

Lord Leighton will be buried on Monday in Saint Paul's Cathedral beside the grave of Sir Christopher Wren.

NEW MEMBER FOR SOUTH ST. PANCRAS.

Sir Charles Jessel, the Unionist candidate, has been elected member for South St. Pancras in the place of the late Sir Julian Goldsmid by a majority of twelve hundred and fifty-six votes.

DEATH OF SIR JOSEPH BARNBY.

The death is announced of Sir Joseph Barnby, the celebrated musician.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 29.

The s. s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 25th instant, arrived here, at 1 p.m., to-day.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

Memorials have been received by the Government of India from the following Associations, &c., protesting in the most emphatic terms against the proposed legislation regarding the Cotton Duties:—The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore; the Bombay Millowners' Association; the Bombay Chamber of Commerce; the Muir Mills and the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore; the Bombay Presidency Association; Chairman of the Public Meeting, Bombay; and the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.

The memorials have been circulated amongst the Members and Additional Members of the Viceroy's Council for early consideration.

MADRAS, JAN. 29.

The Madrass Chamber of Commerce has despatched the following telegram to the Government of India, to-day:—"This Chamber adheres to the opinions of the letter of the 18th December, and strongly opposes Excise on cloth, and recommends admitting free yarns and cloth 24s. and under. This small charge entirely removes Lancashire's grievance, and is easy to work. The Chamber deprecates the adoption of the proposal in the present Bill as needlessly upsetting the English import trade, which suffers from constant uncertainty, and as harassing the mill industry without reason. The mills find difficulty to compete with hand-looms, and the proposed duty on cloth will seriously affect their local trade. The Chamber much regrets that the Finance Minister should introduce proposals contrary to the opinion of all the authorities consulted, and anticipate renewal of the agitation against this exceptional treatment of Lancashire, and considers that spare funds should be devoted to the relief of taxation in other directions, salt for example."

THE VICEREGAL PARTY.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

Colonel Durand, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, and Lady Elizabeth Bruce left Calcutta by an early train this morning, for Diamond Harbour, where they join the Viceregal party on board the Warren Hastings. Colonel Durand returns to town to-morrow.

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJA OF BHOWNUGGUR.

BHOWNUGGUR, JAN. 29.

His Highness the Maharaja Takhatsinghji of Bhownuggur died from failure of the heart's action, following a short attack of fever. His Highness died at noon, to-day. A great gloom pervades the capital.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

In the Police Court, to-day, before Mr. Pearson, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Messrs. Binny & Co., of Madras, agents of the Carnatic Mills Company, through their attorneys, Messrs Orr, Robertson, and Burton, charged three Bombay merchants, carrying on business in Calcutta, with selling in Calcutta market goods manufactured by the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, and other Bombay mills, which bear the same numbers on dhoties and chudders manufactured by the Madras mills, but not the same trade mark—the Madras goods bearing the trade mark of a pair of scissors crossed; and the Bombay mills bearing the trade mark of a pair of dumb bells crossed. The defence was that the goods are sold by the trade mark and without reference to the numbers they bear, the numbers being indicative only of quality and forming no part of the trade mark or trade description. Further, that the same numbers which the Madras mills are affixing to their manufactures were in use some years previous to their adoption by the Madras mills; therefore, even if they claim the number to be part of their trade mark, it is not infringement, or an infringement on the part of the Madras mills themselves. The case was partly gone into and adjourned to the 5th proximo.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

PERFORMANCE OF JUDAS MACCABÆUS.

In choosing last night for the rendering of Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" the Bombay Philharmonic Society selected a most appropriate time for the great composer's work since it was written just one hundred and fifty years ago, and the anniversary of the Israelites victory and return to Jerusalem which it commemorates takes place a few days hence. The oratorio, although not equal to some other composition of Handel, has outlived many most excellent productions, and still continues as great an attraction to lovers of harmony as ever it was. There was a fair audience at the Town Hall last night to hear the Society give a well-chosen selection from the oratorio. The solos were entrusted to such old favourites as Miss Tudball, Mr. Chisholm and Mr. Marshall Reid, supported by such excellent vocalists as Mrs. Squire, Mrs. McLaren, Miss Humphrey, and Mr. Peterkin. It may be said in the first place that distinct progress has been made by the chorus; their attack and enunciation being for the most part really excellent. Once or twice a little unsteadiness was shown—the sopranos and tenors being a trifle uncertain and the basses slightly hurried. Thanks largely to the energy of the present honorary secretary, there was no falling off in numbers, a fact which is the more noteworthy, since Dr. Macdonald has so little leisure compared to his predecessor, Lieutenant-Colonel Martin. The orchestra was a strong one and did excellent work, the only flaw being that the instrumentalist once got a trifle out of hand during the rendering of a very difficult change of tune. As will be seen from the following list the instrumentalists included some well-known names.

1st Violins.—Mr. Vernon Bayley, Surg.-Lt.-Col. Barker, Surg.-Lt.-Col. Wilkins, Mr. A. Mallandaine, (Bandmaster, Marine Battalion), and Bandsman Edwins, R. I. R.

2nd Violins.—Mrs. Chitty, Mr. L. G. Inzoli, Corporal Edmed, R. I. R., and Bandsman Barry, R. I. R.

Viola.—Mr. Koeing, (Bandmaster, H. E. the Governor's Bands), and Bandsman Forward, R. I. R.

Oboes.—Mr. A. Henderson, (Bandmaster, R. I. R.), and Corporal Taylor, R. I. R.

Flute.—Corporal Caiger, R. I. R.

Clarionet.—Bandsman Richardson, R. I. R.

Trumpet.—Corporal Shields, R. I. R.

Horns.—Bandsman Potesta, R. I. R., and Bandsman D'Lacy, R. I. R.

Violincello.—Mr. A. Mull.

Double Bass.—Corporal Morissy, R. I. R.

Bassoons.—Bandsman Vallance,, R.I. R. and Harper, R.I.R.

Mr. Johnstone's skill in playing the organ, and particularly his excellent accompaniments to the solos and duets, contributed not a little to the success of the concert. It goes without saying that Mr. Nixon made an able and painstaking conductor. The opening chorus is a lament, the doleful character of which is accentuated by the piannissimo ending. Miss Tudball followed with a most beautiful prayer, "Pious Orgies," charmingly rendered. Miss Tudball's excellent voice and good vocalisation are very noteworthy, and it is not surprising that she is so great a favourite with the music-loving public of Bombay. All three of the solos which fell to her share were given with ease, and that beginning "From Mighty Kings he took the Spoil" was one of the gems of the concert. The opening of the chorus "O Father," given after Miss Tudball's first solo, is a hymn the harmony of which is enchanting The second part of the chorus is in Allegro and the attack by all the different parts, but especially by the basses, could not have been better. Mr. Marshall Reid was not so much at home in the recitative preceding his solo as in the solo itself, which he rendered with taste and vigour. His solo "Arm arm, ye Brave" is followed by a most martial chorus, "We come." Mr. Chisholm was heard to great advantage in his two most difficult solos. Although beginning to feel the weight of advancing years, and therefore unable to get up to the higher notes, Mr. Chisholm did his share of the evening's work with his usual skill and accuracy. A duet that followed, "Come ever Failing Liberty," gave an opportunity to Mrs. Squire and Mrs. McLaren, whose voices blended with good effect, to show the care with which they had prepared for this prominent part. Later on the same two ladies sang another duet, which was also too short for a delighted audience Mrs. Squire's voice is a full powerful true soprano whilst Mrs. McLaren's is a mezzo, charming and soft with a wealth of sympathetic feeling. Perhaps the gem of the piece was Miss Tudball's "Wise men flattering," and she rendered it in a manner which added to her already high reputation. A word must be said in praise of the Hymn, "We Worship God;" it made the hall ring again, and is so full of religious feeling and true harmony that one wonders it is not more widely known than it is. The most severe critic present could scarcely have said anything in disparagement of the manner in which this chorus was rendered. The solo, "Father of Heaven," is admittedly one of the best in the oratorio, and Miss Humphrey, who appeared in a concert of this kind for the first time, did full justice to it. She has a full true contralto voice, and quite deserved the applause with which the audience greeted her effort. Mr. Peterkin in the final baritone solo justified the high opinions previously formed of him. We regret very much to hear of his intended departure at an early date, since his mellow baritone is now sure of a welcome anywhere in Bombay. The rendering of "See the Conquering Hero comes" may be regarded as amongst the best pieces of work the Philharmonic have done. From the beginning of the trio by Mrs. McLaren, Mrs. Squire, and Miss Humphrey to the end of the chorus everything was faultless. It should be mentioned in conclusion that the thanks of the Society are due to Mrs. Rowney, for her invaluable services in accompanying at the practices while the choruses were being prepared before the orchestra took up the accompaniment.

YESTERDAY, the Municipal Corporation concluded the debate on the question of house-connections in Bombay. Most of the speakers who took part in the discussion yesterday were opposed to Mr. Ibrahim's proposal, which they characterised as unworkable. Colonel Mein suggested that from the first clause in Mr. Hamilton's amendment which provided that the work should be carried out systematically at an average expenditure of four to five lakhs of rupees a year, the words "at an average," &c., be left out and that in the third clause which began with "it is however necessary that the taxation should be increased to recoup the cost of the works," the words "it is however necessary that" should be changed to "if necessary." The suggestion which was accepted by Mr. Hamilton, seemed at first to find favour with the House, but on a division Dr. Blaney's proposal, the effect of which was, that, the Corporation should adhere to its resolution of November 1882 and construct house-connections at municipal expense was carried by a majority, this result being due to active canvassing on the part of several house-owning members.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE MAHARAJAH OF BHOWNUGGUR.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of his Highness Raval Sir Thakhatsinghji, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Bhownuggur, which occurred yesterday, at noon. Telegraphic advices from Bhownuggur state that death was due to failure of the heart's action after a short attack of fever. Great and fervent is the grief which prevails throughout the State which the late Maharajah has ruled so well during a period of seventeen years, Bhownuggur is the most important and the most advanced of the congeries of Kathiawar States, and it was therefore only in accordance with the fitness of things that its deceased ruler should be a prince of exceptional enlightenment and zeal for the welfare of his subjects. The late prince was a great social reformer, and had succeeded in breaking down many of the orthodox customs of its people, by a process of leading and persuasion rather than by the adoption of semi-coercive measures. He personally practised the reforms which he urged his people to accept. For instance, he not only founded a girls' school in his dominions, but also sent his own daughters to be educated there. In the spread of education, in the prosecution of public works, in the development of commerce, and in the adoption of measures generally conducive to the welfare of his subjects, Sir Thakhatsinghji always set a most excellent example to the other Kathiawar Chiefs.

The late prince, who belonged to the clan of Rajputs, which traces its descent from the great Shalivhan, was born in 1858, and was therefore in the vigour of middle age at the time of his demise. His father, Juswantsingbji, died in 1870, leaving Thakhatsinghji heir to the throne. During his minority the State was administered by a Regency, composed of a British Officer and the Munshi Azam Gowrashankar Udaishunker. Meanwhile, Thakhatsinghji entered the Rajkumar College at Rajkote, where he studied for about three years, gaining high opinions both from tutors and school-fellows for his plodding industry and amiable disposition. At the age of sixteen he left the college, and was placed under the care of Captain H. O. Nutt, who was his tutor for several years, and with whom he underlook a tour throughout India. His Highness married four wives in 1874, a son and heir being born to him in the following year. He came to Bombay to pay his respects to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the Heir-Apparent's visit to this country in 1875. Two years later he attended the never-to-be-forgotten Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, when his salute was raised from 11 to 15 guns. He commemorated the occasion on his return by giving over a lakh of rupees for the construction of a bridge over the Adji river at Rajkote. The installation of his Highness to the Bhownuggur *gadi* took place on the 5th April, 1878, at which time he had had nine month actual experience of administrative work. Mr. (now Sir) James Peile performed the ceremony, and in addressing the young prince said: "You are under no restriction of law or constitution, but of course the greater the freedom of action the greater the personal responsibility, and high responsibility can only be met by patient work and anxious thought." It is in the spirit of these words that the late Mahrajah ruled his people throughout the seventeen years that he directed the administration of Bhownuggur. During the Kathiawar famine which was just disappearing when he came to the throne, an absence of adequate means of communication had added greatly to the sufferings of the people. The question of railway communication was therefore one of the first subjects which engaged the attention of the Maharajah. The condition of the State finances at that period being good, the Thakore Saheb was able to adopt a scheme of railway construction, which has been of incalculable benefit to the State and to the Kathiawar Province generally. A metre gauge line was laid from Wadhwan, the terminal station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, to Bhownuggur, a distance of over a hundred miles. A branch line was also laid from Dhola to Dhoraji, a distance of about ninety miles. The work, commenced in 1879, was prosecuted with such vigour that the opening ceremony was conducted towards the close of the following year by Sir James Fergusson, then Governor of Bombay. The cost of construction was nearly ninety-five lakhs of rupees, most of the sum being provided by the Bhownuggur State. The Ghondal Durbar also contributed largely, in consideration of the benefit derived from the railway passing through his States. In formally declaring the line open, Sir James Fergusson highly complimented the Thakore Saheb for the advancement made during his then brief term of administration, and said that few Chiefs had done so much within so short a period to promote the welfare of those over whom they were placed. This high opinion of Sir Thakatsinghji on the part of the Governor of Bombay, has not only been re-echoed by Sir James Fergusson's successors, but received confirmation shortly afterwards at the hands of the Queen-Empress, who conferred upon the Maharajah a Knight Companionship of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Among other prominent buildings erected in Bhownuggur during the rule of Sir Thakhtasinghji may be mentioned palaces, courts of justice, high schools, the Samaldas Arts College, (erected as a memorial to the late Dewan) the Sir Thakhatsinghji Hospital, a foundry hospital and a clock tower. To supply the city with water a large lake known as the Goga Talao, was constructed at a cost of five and-a-half lakhs of rupees. The late Mahrajah's liberality whilst beginning at home by no means ended there. Amongst other gifts of his may be mentioned a donation of 100,000 rupees for adding a wing to the Rajkumar College at Rajkote and another of £10,000 for the establishment in London of the Northbrook Indian Club. He conducted his administration mainly on the lines of the British Government, and the State can boast the possession of all the necessary details of a well-ordered and progressive system of rule. The Maharajah did his utmost to promote the expansion of commerce, and to this end besides constructing various roads provided steam ferries, barges dredgers and other appliances for developing trade. Ten years ago the Queen-Empress further honoured the late prince by conferring on him a Grand Companionship of the Star of India, this being the first occasion on which a Kathiawar Chief had received such a distinction. The ceremony of investiture was performed at Rajkote by Lord Reay. Not the least valuable improvements effected by the late Maharaja in Bhownuggur were the institution of a State Council and the revision of the State laws, civil and criminal. In 1890 he was honoured by a visit of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale, who, journeying to a new port founded by his Highness in the South Coast, and now known as port Albert Victor, there laid the foundation-stone of the new harbour works. His loyality to the British Crown was second to none in India, and a few years ago at a cost of over five lakhs of rupees, he formed for Imperial Service a regiment of lancers, 350 strong, of men chiefly of his own clan, of which corps he was Honorary Colonel. The prince was ably and faithfully assisted in his administrative work by his Minister Mr. Samaldas Parmanandas in the early years of his rule, and since the death of that statesman by his son Mr. Vithaldas. The area of the State is 2860 square miles, the annual gross revenue is forty-one lakhs, and the population is not far short of half a million souls.

Any account of the predecessors of his Highness would cover the history of the illustrious tribe or clan of the Gohel Rajputs of Kathiawar of whom he was the Chief, and after whom the Eastern parts of the Provinces of Kathiawar is called Gohelwad. The Gobel clan says the "Golden Book of India" claim to be descended from the celebrated Panduas, who belonged to the lunar or Chandravansi race, and so trace their line from the celebrated Shalevahn, the founder of the Shake era, while Colonel Tod and others assert that the Gohels belong to the solar race. The old family title of "Rawal" was earned (as appears at page 258 of Tod's Western India) at the memorable battle of Chitor, fought with Ala-udin Khilji in 1303 A.D. There are evidences going as far back as 812 A. D., which show that the Gohels ruled in Savrashtra (Kathiawar,) from a very remote period. On the fall of the Delhi Empire, when the Mahratta power gradually rose into importance, the capital of the State was at Sihor, with Bhavsingji as ruler, at which time (1722-23 A. D.) an encounter with the Mahratta army took place near Sihor, and resulted in the defeat of the Mahrattas. The struggle showed the weakness of the position of the capital, and Bhavsingji chose the present site and founded the city of Bhownuggur, which he considered more secure. He died in 1764 A. D. and was succeeded by his son Akherji. Akherji assisted the Mahratta against the Moghul Viceroy Momin Khan, and in 1771 assisted the British Government in reducing the pirate stronghold of Talaji. It was this ruler, too, who, at the request of the Resident at Baroda, gave shelter to Raghunath Bao Peshwa, then a refugee, sending him to Bombay in one of his own vessels. Akherajji died in 1772, and was succeeded by his son Wakhatsinghji. Wakhatsinghji largely extended his dominions, was a wise ruler and intrepid soldier, and during his lifetime cultivated the friendship of the British, then trading in Surat. He died in 1816, and was succeeded by his son Wajesinghji, who had a prosperous reign, extending over a period of thirty-six years. He died in 1852, and was succeeded by his grandson Akherajji III, his son Bhavsinghji having died during his litetime. Akeerajji III died in 1854, and having no male issue was succeeded by his brother Jaswatsinghji, who rendered invaluable services to the British Power at the time of the mutiny. Jaswatsinghji died in 1870, and was succeeded by his son Thakhatsinghji, the late ruler.

The heir to the throne is Kumar Shri Bhadsinghji, who was born on April 26, 1875, and consequently has attained has majority. The news of the death of so wise and amiable a rular as Sir Takhatsinghji was received in Bombay with the most profound regret.

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF A CIRCUS MANAGER'S LIFE.

Changeable is the life, and varied the experiences, of the circus proprietor, and few, if any, can tell of greater changes or wider experience than Mr. Bert Willison, proprietor of the World Circus, now being exhibized on the Maidan in this city. Born in 1862, Mr. Willison was very early in life devoted to theatrical pursuits, and after visiting nearly all the towns in great Britain spent several years as agent and manager, touring throughout Australasia. He has made subsequent tours through Java and the East India Islands, India, South America, Australia, and three tours in Africa, from whence he has again come to India. One of the most unpleasant experiences this enterprising showman tells of occurred in 1888-89, when he was travelling through the Argentine Republic and Brazil as agent for Carlo Bros.' Colossal Circus. Yellow fever broke out, and the company was disbanded, but Mr. Willison himself, remaining behind, did much excellent service among his panic-stricken countrymen. In 1892-93, Frank Brown's Circus Company produced their Great Water Pantomime (Mr. Willison taking an active part in the management), and a very successful tour was made through South Africa, the novelty proving a great attraction in all the towns visited. Later the same organization visited Ceylon, and, after a stay of some considerable duration, travelled through Madras and Bombay, appearing before many of the principal Native Rulers, including the Maharaja of Mysore and the Nizam of Hyderabad. From both of the latter Mr. Willison received gifts accompanied with gratifying testimony to the pleasure and delight the visits of his circus had given. In Allahabad the erection and working of a skating rink proved a remunerative venture, Mr. Willison netting the nice little sum of Rs. 10,000 out of the speculation. His next enterprise was in conjunction with Mr. Wal Harland, proprietor of the well-known Australian circus, of which Mr. Willison secured half the proprietary rights. The phenominal business done with this clever show induced the proprietors to travel on to South Africa by way of Arabia, Zanzibar, and the Gold Coast, the Sultan of Zanzibar interesting himself in the success of the venture. At Johannesburg, Mr. Wal Harland sold out his interest in the show to Mr. Willison for £2,000. Since the circus has become the property of a single proprietor, the company has been considerably augmented, and many novelties have been added to the programme. These our readers have an opportunity of seeing for themselves any and every evening on the Esplanade, where crowds of people are delighted daily by their unique performances. Perhaps the performers who are attracting most attention during the present visit to Bombay are the Japanese Prince and Princess, and Mdlle. Frederica. The "Japs" perform some wonderful balancing feats and Mdlle. Frederica in her "Serpentine dance on horseback"—a decided novelty—is exceedingly graceful and altogether charming. Harry Dixon is a champion rider, and executes most daring and thrilling feats in riding and driving. The clowns are witty and original, especially the little Japanese clown, "Funny Peanuts," who is not more than three feet high, and has a most comical countenance and figure which nature has given him. The child performer, "Petite Adele," delights everyone, and, in fact, every member of the company, which numbers over fifty, in their performance, are novel attractions.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT J. KENDALL, 7th Madras Infantry has passed the examination for Staff Employ.

LIEUTENANT A. L. BELLAMY, Norfolk Regiment, will shortly be posted to the 2nd Battalion.

MAJOR W. G. HAMILTON, East Lancashire Regiment, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion.

CAPTAIN J. HENNESSEY, D.S.O., 10th Burma Rifles, is detailed for the garrison class at Bangalore.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BLOOD took over command of the Bundelkand District from Brigadier-General Pennington on the 19th instant.

LIEUTENANT C. E. N. PRIESTLEY, 2nd Madras Lancers, has been appointed to the Burma Military Police as an Assistant Commandant.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT R. L. P. BIRCH, on promotion from Surgeant, 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, has been posted to the 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.

COLONEL F. J. B. JERRARD, half-pay, has been placed on especial duty at Army Headquarters in connection with the revision of India Army Regulations.

MAJORS A. BURTON and A Bell-Irving, Royal Artillery, have passed the examination for tactical fitness for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

MAJOR P. W. A. A. MILTON, Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff in the Bombay Command.

LIEUTENANT G. R. D. CHURCHILL, East Surrey Regiment, and 2nd-Lieutenant D. A. D. McVean, Manchester Regiment, have been appointed to the 19th and 21st Punjab Infantry as probationers for the Staff Corps.

THE results of the Competative Shooting at the Gurgaon practice camp, are as follows:—"C" R. H. A., 610. "N" R.H.A., 306, 24th Field Battery R.A., 234, 34th Field Battery R.A., 629, 46th Field Battery R. A. 574, 48th Field Battery R.A., 474, 51st Field Battery R.A., 394.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL B. BLOOD, K. C. B., has been appointed to the Command of the Bundelkhand District, in succession to Brigadier-General C. R. Pennington, C. B., who vacates that appointment on promotion to the rank of Major-General, and has been permitted to reside out of India.

THE following appointments have been made:—Daolali Depot.—Captain E. C. Tidswell, Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Adjutant. 2nd Battalion Loyal Scots.—Lieutenant F. J. Duncan, to be Adjutant. 16th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant E. E. Preston, to be Wing Officer and to remain seconded. Lieutenant A. H. Bridges, from the 9th Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Officer. 28th Bombay Pioneers.—Lieutenant N. B. Dunscombe, to be Wing Officer.

AT the High Court, yesterday, Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Parsons, resumed the hearing of the appeal filed by the Surat City Municipality against a decision given in August last by Mr. V. V. Paranjpe, first-class Subordinate Judge of Surat, enjoining the municipality against levying and recovering the house-tax from the plaintiff in the suit, Occharam Jumnadas. Mr. Basil Scott further addressed the court on behalf of the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson having replied for the municipality, their lordships took time to consider their judgment on the appeal.

A POLICEMAN in Berlin came badly off the other day when sent to seize a box belonging to a French artiste, which had been forcibly withheld from its owner by the athlete Madame Lydia Annotis. The latter, when the police arrived, sat firmly on the box, saying "J'y suirs, yet j'y reste." When the policeman tried to drive her away she gave him a staight blow between the eyes which felled him. For this exhibition of strength she was afterwards fined sixty marks.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

PROTEST FROM AHMEDABAD.

The following is the text of a memorial which has been addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India Legislative Department, Calcutta, by the Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association:—

Respectfully Sheweth,—1. That having heard from Bombay that Government of India were going to introduce a Bill to amend the Cotton Excise Act authorizing the levy of Excise duty on all cloths over and under No. 20s woven in Indian mills, your Memorialists took liberty to send an urgent telegram to you on the night of the 22nd instant, a copy of which is enclosed herewith:—

2. Your Memorialists consider such a measure very objectionable, some of the reasons of which are founded to have been described in a letter published in the Bombay "Times of India's" issue of the 14th instant, a copy of which is enclosed herewith for ready reference.

3. In considering the question of Excise duty on cotton manufacture in India, it is to be borne in mind that from time immemorial cotton has been growing and is being converted into yarn and cloth in this country, and the cloth made here was not only used for the domestic purposes, but was being exported in large quantity to foreign countries. When the East India Company established itself in India they used to deal in Indian cloth and exported it to Europe and other countries. It is since A. D. 1820 that some quantity of foreign piece-goods and yarn began to come to India, and it is through the aid of improved machinery invented in Europe that large quantity of cotton goods is being imported into this country for the last 40 or 50 years. Thousands and lakhs of hand looms, which were engaged in weaving dhotees and sarees and other sorts of cloth, have been stopped and are being stopped by the imported goods of similar nature.

4. Thanks to the peace and education ensured by the good administration of the British Government, that the natives of India are trying for some years past to regain to some extent their old cotton industry by introducing the improved modern method of spinning and weaving, which prevails in Europe and America, and up to this time this attempt has received approval and fair encouragement from Governament.

5. But the recent policy of Government to restrict or check the development of this industry by imposing an excise duty upon it, as if it were an evil, has surprised good many persons who are loyal and great admirers of the British Government. Your memorialists are unable to find out that in any part of the world any civilized Government has imposed an excise duty on an industry like cotton manufacture, which is not only a harmless thing, but provides employment to thousands of persons, and supplies cheap cloth to millions of poor people.

6. The reason assigned for this unusual policy is that as Government are obliged to impose an import Customs duty on cotton goods along with other articles of import for revenue purpose, and as the Lancashire people whose goods are being imported into India complain that this Import duty will be a protection to the Indian mill industry, Government are induced to put an excise duty to restrict it from development. Here your memorialists beg to observe that the import duty on cotton goods and other articles was in existence ever since the British Government was established in India. It was only in 1882 when Government of the day thought that the surplus in their budget was large enough to justify them to abolish import duties on all articles imported, among which were also the cotton goods. The surplus of revenue having now disappeared Government are obliged to reimpose the import duties on all articles including cotton goods, and there seems no reason why the policy of Government towards the cotton industry should not be as it was before 1882. It is rather surprising that out of all the industries relating to the articles upon which import duty is reimposed, only the cotton industry is singled out as a fit one, to be taxed with an excise duty.

7. It cannot be said that the development of Indian cotton industry has checked the English trade. The average import of piece-goods into India from 1868-69 to 1894-95 has been as follows:—

From	1868-69	to	1872-73	Yards	1,05,02,80,000
,,	1873-74	to	1877-78	Do	1,19,91,99,000
,,	1878-79	to	1882-83	Do	1,49,97,65,000
,,	1883-84	to	1887-88	Do	1,52,78,79,000
,,	1888-89	to	1892-93	Do	1,96,56,12,000
,,	1893-94	to	1894-95	Do	2,19,43,40,000

8. The above statistics will convince any one that the Indian mills have not been able to compete with the foreign goods, the import of which has been increasing rapidly and steadily for the last 28 years. If the English cotton industry has suffered, or is likely to suffer it is through the actions and rivalry of other nations of the world. We see from the statistics furnished by the Bombay Mill Owners' Association that in the year 1894, while India has added only 74,000 spindles, Japan has increased its number of spindles 2,78,200, China 1,77,900, Continent 5,00,000 and America 1,50,000. As England cannot prevent other nations from adding to their strength of spinning and weaving power the only wise policy for British Government seems to be that they should take advantage of the cheap labour and fertile land of India, and by encouraging the Indian industry check other rivals.

10. Your memorialists will not be surprised to see, that in a short time Japan may be able to export cotton goods to India. Japan is sending to India good many things which formerly used to be received from Europe. Japan has as cheap labour as in India. It has got as cheap coal as in England. It has got no restrictions of Factory Act, and there is no fear of excise duty there; and Japan can get good cotton from America nearly at the same price as in England. Under all these circumstances we should not wonder, if Japanese supply India with fine cotton goods and check the Lancashire trade seriously. Government should therefore bear in mind that by checking the Indian local industry by the excise system, they are facilitating the attack from Japan.

11. It is further to be borne in mind that the system of heavy Import duty of a protective nature is prevailing in great many English colonies such as Canada, Australia &c., which are under the dominion of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, but Government of Great Britain has never thought of checking the local industries of those colonies by putting any sort of excise duty there; and people of India are not able to make out why the British Government should adopt a different line of policy towards India.

12. Having so far treated the general question of Excise duty upon cotton goods your Memorialists take the liberty of laying before Government their views regarding the amendment proposed by Government.

1st. That the strongest objection to levy excise duty on all sorts of coarse cloth is, that it is not a countervailing duty as it is professed to be. Such cloth is not imported from England, and therefore it cannot be called to have been protected by any Import duty.

2nd. That it would ultimately affect the poorest class of people who are the consumers of such cloth.

3rd. That it would make an invidious distinction between a power loom and a hand loom. It is not fair that a person, wishing to introduce an improved Machinery into the country, should be checked and discouraged.

4th. That it will be very difficult to assertain the correct value of different sorts of cloth woven.

5th. As the mills situated in Native States cannot be taxed by any Act of the Government of India the mills situated in the British territory will not be able to compete with them.

13. Under all these circumstances it was better that in the Excise act of 1894 the cloth is left out and only the yarn over No. 20s is taxed. The objection taken by the Lancashire people that by omitting the cloth the Indian mills get a slight protection on the cloth woven, might be remedied by reducing the Import duty on English cloth to a certain extent. According to the calculation given in the 57 para. of the Bombay Millowners' memorial of the 7th instant, the difference comes to be about 2 per cent, and therefore if Government think it proper they might reduce the Import duty on Gray English cloth from 5 to 4½ per cent. and remove any shadow of objection. The loss of revenue by reducing the Import duty by ½ per cent. on Gray cloth will not be more than rupees ten lakhs per annum only, and this comparatively small sum can be met by Government from the savings effected by the improvement in the rate of English exchange.

On behalf of the Ahemedabad Mill Owners' Association,

RUNCHODLAL CHOTALAL.
Chairman of the said Association.

P. S.—14. After this memorial was so far ready, your memorialists had an opportunity to see in the papers, the draft bill of the excise duty together with the speech of Sir James Westland delivered on Thursday last.

Your memorialists observe from Sir James Westland's speech that the main principle of Government was that the Indian mills should not be allowed to compete with Lancashire by making goods similar to those imported from England without having a countervailing Excise duty. But as it is proved beyond doubt that the coarse cloth similar to those manufactured in India is not imported from Lancashire, the proposed Bill violates the original main principle by levying Excise duty on coarse cloth woven in Indian mills.

16. According to the calculation made by Sir James Westland, if the Indian yarn of over No. 20s be taxed at 5 per cent. and the cloth be left free, India will pay Excise on 6 annas while Manchester will have to pay Import duty on 8 annas. This amounts to ¼ per cent. and therefore if the present system of taxing the yarn be kept as it is, and duty on English Gray cloth be reduced to 3-4 per cent., everything can be squared, and there will remain no valid complaint from Lancashire. As there is no rivalry between India and England, as far as bleached and printed cloth is concerned, Government will have to reduce duty only on gray English cloth, and the loss of revenue to Government will be less than 20 lakhs, instead of fifty lakhs which Sir James Westland is prepared to sacrifice. By adopting the course suggested above, the following good results will be secured.

1st. That Lancashire shall have no reason to complain that any protection is allowed to the Indian mills.

2nd. That Government will be saved from the trouble and difficulty of ascertaining the true value of the different sorts of cloth manufactured in Indian mills.

3rd. That the great hard-ship, which is sure to be inflicted upon the poor people of India who use common coarse cloth, will be saved.

17. If the Excise Bill introduced on Thursday last be passed, its effect will be that the Lancashire industry and the rich persons of India who use finer cloth will be benefitted, while the Indian industry will seriously suffer; and the poor inhabitants of India who use coarse cloth as a necessary of life, will be burdened with a new tax without any adequate reason.

Your memorialists trust that your Honorable Council will take the above representation into your just consideration.

On behalf of the Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association

RUNCHODLAL CHOTALAL,
Chairman of the said Association.

Ahmedabad, 24th January 1896.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' REPLY.

The following telegram has been sent by Mr. George Cotton, Chairman of the Millowners' Association, to Mr. John Marshall in reply to the one from the latter gentleman which appeared in our columns yesterday:—

Committee resolved last evening sanction and approve your presenting memorial on previous lines, but in view of Sir James Westland's statement that the principle of the Bill to levy taxation on all imported and all Indian goods alike was not open to discussion. Committee fail to see use of making further suggestions. Understand stock lists must be sent to Collector next Monday.

REPRESENTATION FROM THE POOR.

Mr. Narayen Govind Powar writes to us:—Herewith I send you a copy of a telegram which was this day despatched to the Secretary of the Viceroy's Council by me on behalf of six different associations of the Hindu backward classes of Bombay in connection with the new Cotton duties.

Bombay, 29th January, 1896.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, Viceroy's Council.

From the Secretary, Maratha Ahya-Itchhu Sabha, Bombay.

The Secretaries of six different Associations representing the Hindu backward classes of Bombay respectfully protest against the imposition of the new Cotton duties which, if passed into law, will press hard upon the poor and result in general discontent.

OPINION OF THE UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following telegram was despatched by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India on receipt of the news of the nature of the proposed legislation:—

This Chamber's views coincide with those expressed Bombay Chamber's telegram to Government of India twenty-fourth. Chamber further holds that loss of fifty lakhs of revenue to the Indian Exchequer, which will still further weaken the ability of the State to expand its railway communications. Since within the last five years two mills in Cawnpore have had to discontinue the weaving of cloth and stop their looms because of their inability to compete with hand-woven cloths, and that power-loom weaving of cotton cloths is unknown in Bengal for the same reason. That the statement that hand-woven cloth does not come into competition with mill-woven cloth is not correct. That about two-third of the cotton cloth production in India is from hand-looms and the remaining one-third from power-looms, and that the impending legislation proposes to penalise the

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE HOUSE-CONNECTION QUESTION AGAIN.

YESTERDAY, the Municipal Corporation proceeded with further discussion on the subject of the house-connections in Bombay, the bone of contention being whether the Municipality or the house-owners should pay the cost of house-connections. Mr. G. W. Roughton presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Ardaser Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Commander M. Bean, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narrotundas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. H. G. Gell, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Charlestone Hewett, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jagmohandas Ovalrawadas Khalsetji, Jamsetji Khaisetji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edulji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Major A. B. Mein, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Ali, Muljt Bhovanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Perozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Rahimtulla Khairaz, S. Robsch, Major B Scott, Messrs. Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Edward F. Underwood, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, and Hajee Yoosoof Haji Esmail.

The following motions on the subject, moved on previous occasions, were before the meeting for their consideration:—Proposed by Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla, and seconded by Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, that the Corporation's resolution, dated 3rd November 1882 be rescinded. That the work of house-connections throughout the city be carried out by Municipal agency. That the cost of house-connections be recovered from the respective house-owners by six monthly instalments extending over 10 years. As improvement expenses under the terms of sections 494 and 495 of the Municipal Act provided that each house-owner shall be at liberty to pay the whole amount due by him at once. That the cost of maintenance be borne by the Municipality, excepting that of the renewal of fittings. Amendment, moved by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. R. H. Vincent, C. I. E.: That, in supersession of all previous resolutions on the subject, the Corporation now decides that all house-connections shall be constructed by the Municipality, except on properties belonging to Government or to the Port Trust. For the present the cost shall be defrayed by the Municipality, but it is desirable that the work should be carried out systematically and at an average expenditure of 4 to 5 lakhs of rupees a year. It is, however, necessary that the taxation should be increased to recoup the cost of the works, and the Corporation request the Municipal Commissioner to be good enough to propose a scheme which would be suitable to the conditions of the case, and which might be adopted in the Budget for 1897-98. Second amendment, proposed by Dr. Thomas Blaney, C.I.E., seconded by Dr. E. F. Underwood, M.D.: That having had a favourable experience of the operation of the resolution of 3rd November 1882, extending over a period of 13 years, and having applied the principle embraced in the resolution to various districts of the city with satisfactory results, and finding that the principle is incomplete in accordance with the wishes of all the persons concerned, the Corporation still adheres to that resolution including in its scope all houses and out-houses and all new houses which were formerly excluded, and is now of opinion that the terms of the resolution of the 3rd November 1882, as now amended, should be made applicable in the future to all the districts of the city.

Dr. N. V. Katrak, in resuming the debate on the question, yesterday, said that it was very necessary that the matter should be decided one way or the other without delay. He said that the Commissioner's Report was a very valuable contribution to the discussion as it enabled the members to realize the true situation and know exactly what they were about. He said that the emphatic opinion of the Commissioner viz., that the works of the House Connections should be carried out by the Municipality was very important as it settled the whole question and the report in his opinion supported Dr. Blaney's contention. He said that the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta had moved his first proposition with the laudable object of not disturbing the excellent financial arrangements of the Municipality, but then he had the justice and fairness to provide that if the housowners were made to pay, they were entitled to have the option of carrying out the works for themselves if they cared to do so. Now however, when all within and without the Corporation were agreed that the works should be carried out by the Municipality, it became a very oppressive measure to force the housowners to pay for works in which they had no voice whatever. In the very nature of things, such a measure was always disagreeable, because, nobody was ever satisfied if he had to pay for a work which was done for him even without so much as consulting him. But for works like those of house connection, the chances of dissatisfaction among the ratepayers were very great. Sewerage system at any rate in India was an experimental measure at the best and the people were aware of that, rather it was the general impression that the house-connections would prove a failure. Again he said that the idea among engineers differed so much, that what one would do in one rupee, another would do that for 5 rupees and he instanced the case of the proposed improvement of the open gully traps for which one engineer estimated Rs. 30 a piece, which another engineer at Rs. 130. Lastly he said that while sometime ago Mr. Hamilton had brought forward a proposition to the effect that certain work should be done departmentally the commissioner openly said that it would cost more than double the sum to do the work departmentally that if it was done by contract. All those circumstances were in his opinion certain to create a great deal of dissatisfaction among the rate-payers and launch the municipality in endless litigation, if it was sought to recover the money from the house-owners. He said that the best way to deal with this matter was for the municipality to do the work as well as to pay for it and recover the money by an increase in taxation. By this method it would be possible to recover money even from those house-owners whose houses had already been connected by and at the expense of the municipality. Of all the three propositions before the meeting he regarded Mr. Ibrahim's as the most mischievous in its effects and said that it combinedall the worst features of the two opposite principles without any redeeming features to set off against them. It was a frantic and fertile attempt in the part of Mr. Rahimtulla to fuse into one the two irreconcilable propositions. If his proposition was accepted the rate-payers would be at the mercy of the Municipal executive as regards charges and items of the Municipal Bills, whereas if Dr. Blaney's or Mr. Hamilton's was passed, it would unable the Corporation and the Standing Committee to carefully go into and scrutinize the estimate and to that extent it would be a distinct advantage to the city. He hoped that in the force of these objections and others so forcibly advanced by Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Ibr him would see his way to withdraw his proposition, because it was certain to create an unnecessary breach in the harmony at present existing between the rate-payers and the Municipality. With regard to the two amendments, he said that he would be glad if any one of them was passed because both of them were sound in principle. Both were however defective in miner details namely that Mr. Hamilton's last part was a little premature. Whereas Dr. Blaney's first part was too opinionated to be embodied in a resolution. However these are not fatal objections; and he hoped that the Corporation would pass one or the other and terminate this discussion.

Mr. C. Hewett spoke at some length in favour of Dr. Blaney's amendment.

Mr. Mulji Bhowanidass Barbhaya pointed out the difficulties the Corporation would have to encounter if they adopted Mr. Ebrahim's motion. He said that the Corporation should not be frightened by the Commissioner's estimate of seventy lakhs as the cost of the house-connections inasmuch as it contemplated certain contingencies, which were not likely to happen—as was the case in the matter of exchange five or ten or twenty years hence, when the circumstances for aught they knew would be quite different one way or the other than at present. If they took the 30 per cent. contingencies which the Commissioner had referred to in his report out of their consideration, they would find that the estimate of seventy lakhs for the house-connections would dwindle down to fifty lakhs, and as they were going to spread the amount over a number of years, the Municipality could fix the house-connections themselves without any danger of increased taxation.

Mr. Cursetji N. Wadia said that while the house-connections were being made the tenants would have to vacate their premises, and the house-owners would consequently have to suffer, and it would scarcely be fair on the part of the Municipality to call upon such house-owners to pay for house connections.

Colonel Mein suggested the deletion of the following words from the first clause of Mr. Hamilton's amendment: "and at an average expenditure of 4 to 5 lakhs of rupees a year," and the substitution of the words "and if" for the words, "It is, however," in the second clause of the amendment.

The suggestion having been adopted by Mr Hamilton, his amendment ran as follows:—That, in supersession of all previous resolutions on the subject, the Corporation now decides that all house-connections shall be constructed by the Municipality, except on properties belonging to Government or to the Port Trust. For the present the cost shall be defrayed by the Municipality, but it is desirable that the work should be carried out systematically. And if necessary taxation should be increased to recoup the cost of the works, and the Corporation request the Municipal Commissioner to be good enough to propose a scheme which would be suitable to the conditions of the case, and which might be adopted in the Budget for 1897-98.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla said that whatever way the Corporation decided the matter, some injustice would have to be done in a greater or less degree to the house-owners. He had been consulting the several heads of departments, and they agreed with him that in order to recover back the amount of seventy lakhs of rupees from house-owners, they would have to write off about a quarter or a fifth of that amount as "bad debts," the Municipality being unable to obtain their full dues from many of the house-owners. He told the Corporation from his personal experience as a lawyer that in municipal suits for the recovery of a small sum of money like two hundred or three hundred rupees, they had to incur an expense in the shape of lawyer's fees to the extent of Rs. 125, and the persons who were eventually benefitted in the transactions were municipal solicitors. (Hear, hear) and applause.) He pointed out the sections of the Act under which the house-owners would resist the payment of their dues, and observed that it would be a very inconvenient and an expensive procedure to recover the wages spent on such house-connections.

Mr. Bomanji Master said that he was glad that the Hon. Mr. Mehta had beat a honourable retreat, because if he had been present that day he (Mr. Mehta) would not have been able to bear the fire of the artillery of his opponents. (Laughter.) There was a general idea abroad that whatever Mr. Mehta brought forward before the Corporation, it was sure to be adopted without the slightest demur, but since he had withdrawn himself from the field, it simplified their business that day very much. It was a great comfort that such was the case, because whenever he attended their meetings and discussed any measures, he stuck like a leech.

Mr. Cuffe here rose and enquired if Mr. Master was right in attacking Mr. Mehta in the manner he did, and whether that was the subject before the meeting.

The President: You should not be personal, Mr. Master.

Mr. Master: Have I not a right to speak, sir? Mr. Mehta has been commenting upon our actions, and is trying to catch votes by flimsy pretexts. He knows well enough that if he did not resort to such pretexts he cannot carry the day. He spoke about the rate-payers' meeting, and endeavoured to show that the rate-payers took no interest in the matter. Instead of taking any active part at such a meeting, he sends people to watch the proceedings and acts like a spy.

The President: I have asked you once not to be personal but to confine yourself to the subject before the meeting. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Master: But this is what Mr. Metha himself stated

The President: Please don't introduce personal matters. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Master: Since the Corporation is not disposed to hear me speak on the subject, I will not touch it any more. (Hear, hear and applause.) Proceeding further he said that absolute justice could not be done to house-owners in the matter; Pure and absolute justice was only to be in heaven (Laughter.) He preached the doctrine of "festina lente," that is, hasten slowly. (Laughter, and applause.) He concluded by observing that he would vote for Dr. Blaney's amendment.

Dr. Bahadurji spoke in favour of Colonel Mein's proposal.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal spoke in favour of Dr. Blaney's amendment, observing that Mr. Ibrahim's proposal was entirely unworkable.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi pointed out the impracticability of Mr. Ibrahim's motion from a legal point of view.

Mr. Kabraji rose to speak amidst cries of "vote, vote" and signs of impatience, to hear him, were visible and both sides. He, however, made himself understood that he wished the house-owners to pay for the connections.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, in replying to the whole debate, said that on the last occasion Dr. Blaney fired away like anything against Mr. Mehta.

Dr. Blaney: Not half of what Mr. Mehta did. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ibrahim: I am glad to hear that Dr. Blaney was, after all, so very considerate towards Mr. Mehta. (Laughter, and applause.)

Dr. Blaney: What?

The President: Never mind, go on, Mr. Ibrahim.

Mr. Master: No, stop Dr. Blaney just as you stopped me from speaking. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Ibrahim: Dr. Blaney has been interrupting me last time when I put in a remark; he said he was a nerveless man and could not hear it. (Laughter, and hear, hear.)

Mr. Ibrahim, continuing, said that he trembled in his shoes when Dr. Blaney attributed to him last time the heinous crime of being a young man and an impulsive member of the Corporation—(Loud laughter and applause),—and threatened that he would be rejected by his constituents at the next election if he pursued his resolution to its legitimate conclusion. He might declare once for all that no such idle threats would hold him back from doing his duty towards himself and his constituents. He would follow the dictates of his conscience and be guided by reason without fear of threats, or self-interest. He submitted that, as he had said at the outset of his speech on a former occasion, it was not possible to do strict justice to all sides, but he still adhered to his conviction that his resolution was practicable and workable.

The president, before putting the original resolution and the amendments to vote, referred to section 242 of the Act, and pointed out that the effect would be that if the work of connecting the houses with the drains was made at the expenses of the Municipality, it would not be a bad investment for the Municipality, because the pensions of that section they would acquire an interest in every house the owner of which elected to avail himself of the facilities thus afforded by the Municipality.

Dr. Blaney's amendment was first put to the vote, and the result was that 28 votes were recorded in favour and 14 against it. Mr. Hamilton's amendment was then put to vote as against that of Dr. Blaney, and the result was that 29 votes were secured for and 32 against Mr. Hamilton's motion. Dr. Blaney's resolution was then put to vote as a substantive proposition, and carried by 27 votes against 8.

The Corporation then adjourned.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, when there were present:—Messrs. R. H. Vincent, T. W. Cuffe, S. Retsch, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, K. M. Shroff, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Abdula M. Dharamsi, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, dated 23rd instant, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting that Ward Clerk Sheik Ali Shek Hasan was found to be collecting money from rate-payers and, instead of giving them the receipted bills, was in the habit of passing off slips of paper as receipts. The total amount thus improperly collected was Rs. 901-0-8. The clerk was dismissed on the 16th May 1895 and a warrant issued for his apprehension; but, as he absconded, the warrant has remained unexecuted. Of the amount of Rs. 901-0-8, the sum of Rs. 618-9-0 has been recovered from the rate-payers concerned, and that the solicitors consider the Ward Clerk's surety, Mr. Mahamed Ismail bin Munshi Gulam Moludin Dalvi, liable for the balance of Rs. 282-7-8. Sanction to a suit being filed for the recovery of the same was asked for by the Commissioner, and accorded by the Committee.

NEW WORKS IN VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, dated 2nd instant, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding list of certain new works proposed to be executed in connection with the Victoria Gardens to the debit of the garden fund, amounting to Rs. 46,126-12-10, and forwarded to the Corp ration with a recommendation to rescind their resolution, sanctioning an establishment of a Garden Fund in 1890, as it was unnecessary and inconvenient to keep separate accounts of fund which was no longer required for the purpose for which it was originally created.

EXPENSES FOR LOAN-WORKS.

The Committee sanctioned the further sale, from time to time as occasion might arise, of three lakhs of 3½ per cent. Government paper belonging to the surplus cash or loan fund investments, to meet probable requirements up to the end of the current official year, on account of current expenses and changes for loan-works in course of construction.

A BAD WELL.

The Committee gave sanction under 381 of the Municipal Act to written notices being served on Messrs. Ragnath Narayen, Bapuji Baburao, and Ganoba Balaji Dandekar, requiring them to fill up the well situate on property No. 64-66, Coppersmith Street, the well being in a dangerous and offensive condition.

ACCEPTED TENDERS.

The Commissioner reported that he had accepted the following tenders:—

Tender of Bai Sonabai on behalf of her minor grandson, Ali Mahomed Rahim, for the supply of firewood for cremation purposes at the Haines Road cemetery at Rs. 3-12-0 per candy during 1895-97.

Messrs. Sallay Mahomed Dharamsi and Co.'s tender, the highest of the three tenders received for the right of skinning dead animals at Coorla, for the next year.

The offer of Messrs. Sullemanji Mulla Abdulali and Co. for the supply of 50 tons of Powell Duffryn Cardiff coal at the Colaba Air Compressing station at the rate of Rs. 22-12-0 per ton.

After transacting some more business the Committee adjourned.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 13, Harringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Viceroy has benefited to some extent by his sea-trip, the fever from which he was suffering having been less persistent. His Excellency will remain at sea until Tuesday.

COLONEL MACMULLEN, Judge Advocate-General, arrived in Calcutta last week in the course of his cold-weather tour, and will proceed to Burma a few days hence.

MR. W. CUNNINGHAM, Foreign Secretary, intends taking leave to England this summer; in which case Mr. Barnes, the Resident in Kashmir, will officiate, Colonel Sir A. Talbot replacing Mr. Barnes at Srinagar.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* says that besides the concession to prospect for mica at a place some fourteen miles from Mandalay, it is reported that a much richer deposit of mica has been discovered in another direction in Upper Burma.

IN the fighting which recently took place in Garmangal and Jadran in the Khost Valley some 200 of the Amir's troops are said to have been killed or wounded, while some 2,000 of the tribesmen have been sent captives to Kabul. The expedition was undertaken because the dwellers in Garmangal and Jadran refused to pay revenue.

THE latest orders passed by the Government of India regarding the measures to be adopted for the comfort and convenience of native 3rd class passengers having been communicated by the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, to his Board of Directors, the latter have directed that any suggestions made by the Government on this subject need not be referred to the Board, but be carried out at once.

THE Post Office report for the past year shows that the V. P. P. system is increasing to an enormous extent, having risen in sixteen years from 413 parcels to nearly two millions. Seventy-two lakhs of rupees worth were sent out during the past year from Calcutta alone.

THE rumour that the London Stock Exchange is likely to be opened for ladies' membership can, says a contemporary, only be intended as a joke. There is nothing to prevent women from engaging in the business of outside brokers, and it is no secret that more than one of the sex has gone into it with good or indifferent results; but the doors of Parliament are at least as likely to be thrown open to them as the doors of the extremely conservative institution in Capel Court. There are "youngsters" who would enjoy "the fun," but the Committee may be depended upon not even to take into consideration such a revolutionary idea.

MR. LEVINGE, Under-Secretary to the Bengal Government, goes shortly to Murshidabad as Collector in the place of Mr. Kennedy, who has been granted furlough. His place as Under-Secretary in the departments under the Chief Secretary will be taken by Mr. C. Oldham, now Financial Under-Secretary, and Mr. B. Foley, Subdivisional Officer of Bettiah, comes into the office as the new Financial Under-Secretary. We understand also that Mr. Bonham-Carter, Under-Secretary in the Revenue Department, will be appointed to act as Collector of Bancoorah.

A MOST distorted account of affairs in Jhallawar has appeared in a Neemuch paper, the Raja being there held up to public sympathy as a martyr to the overbearing British Government. It is about time thinks the *Pioneer* that action was taken to show how serious his offence has really been. There should be ample evidence of cruelty towards his subjects, apart from his extraordinary conduct in collecting armed men with a view to intimidate, first the Political Agent, and next the Agent to the Governor-General. The Native Chiefs of Central India and Rajputana are viewing with astonishment the present position of affairs, and it is certainly not desirable that the idea should get abroad that the authority of the Government can be set at defiance with impunity.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a contemporary:—"The Maharanee, wife of the Prime Minister of Nepal, is a lady of extremely dignified presence and bearing as well as force of character. She understands her husband's aim and intentions fully and warmly supports him in such undertakings of public utility as I have mentioned. Seeing for herself the immediate benefit to the general health resulting from the Khatmandu water works, she at once resolved to confer upon Bhatgaon a like benefit out of her own private purse, and spent a lakh and a half of rupees, exclusive of labour, upon the project, while she told me herself that she is now about to build and maintain hospitals for women, which she will place under a qualified lady doctor."

ONE of the most recent publications of the North-West Provinces Government writes the local paper is a report on "Arboricultural Operations"—the Secretariat would sooner resign in a body than call it tree growing—which discusses the question whether the supervision of "roadside arboriculture" (some times barbarously spoken of as avenues) should be made over to District Engineers. The Government thinks that it should not, and doubts the wisdom of allowing the Engineer any footing at all in the arboricultural sphere, which it thinks should belong wholly to District Boards. However, we are promised fresh orders on the subject. Boards or Engineers, the importance of this great question seems to consist in the fact that it helps to take up the time of one busy official in the Secretariat and another who has charge of the department of Agriculture. A Collector who is worth his salt may surely be trusted to see that the avenues on his roads are kept up. If he does not look after such things, there is the Commissioner to look after him. And if neither Collector nor Commissioner should be equal to grappling with the subject—well, the world would still continue to go round, and at any rate there would be one useless report the less.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is evidently resolved to infuse new life into the management of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. At the last meeting of the Bengal Committee he drew its attention to the unsatisfactory state of the finances. It would appear that the ordinary income from endowments and subscriptions is insufficient to meet the expenditure; and that councillors' and life members' entrance donations, which should be added to capital, are habitually assigned to the support of the institutions maintained or subsidised by the Committee. Sir Alexander Mackenzie suggested that an effort should be made to raise an endowment und sufficiently large to cover the expenditure on the Victoria Hospital, which is not much less than Rs. 10,000 per annum. He further advised that collecting-books should be distributed to members of the Committee and supporters of the Fund: and boxes set up in places of public resort. Lastly, his Honour thought that it might be possible to arrange for a "Hospital Sunday," or Friday in the case of mosques on the London model. His suggestions were adopted *en bloc* by the Committee: and it is hoped that they may be more fruitful than good resolutions usually are.

LAST year the outturn of Bengal opium was said to be the worst on record, but the prospects for 1895-96 are even worse. In the Bihar and Benares Agencies there was a general failure of the first and second sowings, and in many places even the third sowings were not very successful. The plants are said to be suffering from want of rain, and much depends upon a break in the weather. Although the outturn of provision opium last year was 33,000 chests, Government fixed 39,000 chests for sale in 1896 in the hope that with an extension of the area of cultivation, the produce of the present season would suffice not only to supply the excess of 6,000 chests, but would enable Government to provide also for increased sales in 1897. As a matter of fact, about a lakh of biggahs has been added this year to the area of cultivation in the Benares Agency, while the rate of payment to cultivators has been enhanced, and yet the prospect is far from reassuring. Moreover, it is reported from Malwa that the want of rain is being seriously felt there, and that the poppy crop does not promise more than ten-annas. On the whole, there is every likelihood that Government will have to reduce the sales, as it did last year.

A JOURNEY THROUGH CAUCASUS AND CIRCASSIA.

IN the course of a deeply interesting lecture on this subject at the Sassoon's Mechanic Institute last evening Mr. John Wallace said:—I propose to make with you, this evening, in imagination, a journey which I performed nearly twelve years ago in person, through scenes whose natural beauty and historical interest are scarcely surpassed in any part of the world. Nothing has occurred in the interval to alter the physical, social, or political, conditions of the Caucasus, so that had I returned only yesterday my story would have remained very much the same. Brigandage is just as rampant now as then. Brigandage means a lax or imperfect government under which social progress is excessively slow. Starting from Alexandria in a postal steamer doing coast service, the first place of interest reached is Jaffa, the landing place for Jerusalem. It has no harbour nor even a jetty; the steamer anchors in the roadstead, and passengers land in large row-boats manned by rowers whose physique suggests that the race of Anak is not yet extinct. It is a rough landing place, and the sea seems to be never calm, so that descending from the hi p is often very dangerous, and the narrow passage between two rocks through which the boat approaches the landing explains the care with which the rowers are chosen. The least mistake would result in a total wreck. Jaffa's chief interest to-day centres in a colony of Germans, who from religious motives have settled on the northern outskirts of the town as cultivators of fruit and other produce. This colony is complete, and almost all its wants are provided by the community. The German Vice-consul lives with the colonists, their steam corn mill supplies a large part of the town, with flour and their orange groves have a wide reputation among wholesale fruit dealers. They have schools, a hospital, brewery, club, musical society, and artificers. Police duty is done in rotation, and property seems to be held in common. If any member of this community fails to conform to the general rules, and is contumacious, he is expelled and has no remedy against the colony. Although serious of aspect the members of the colony have an air of comfort and well-being resulting doubtless from their wholesome manner of living. A halt at Beyrout permits the traveller to see something of the port of Damascus. Beyrout is an ancient town situated near the foot of the Lebanon hills, which are distant about four hours journey. The absence of tide along the whole course of the voyage allows the towns to be built close to the sea's edge, and secures a good impression for travellers at whatever hour they may land. The course was now to Piraeus the port of Athens. The month was May, the early summer time of the Greek Archipelago; and all that bright sunlight, cool breezes and varying scenes of historic interest could contribute for the pleasure of the traveller were there. Not a stink. A dusty little railway, carries the traveller back from Athens to Piraeus, and the steamer is soon traversing the Gulf of Egina and threading its way through islands towards Smyrna, which lies at the back of a land-locked harbour surrounded by hills; a beautiful but unhealthy spot. The first thing that attracted the eye on landing at the quay is the sheet iron plating on the shutters of the lower windows of the houses. The Dutch Consul, who kindly showed me a little of the town, very soon made things clear, by pointing to a very distinguished brigand walking freely about in the sight of the police. On a hill, just behind the town, is the ruin of a fine old fort. This has for years been a favourite haunt of brigands like foolish strangers, who "would" see the sights in spite of warnings, have bitterly repented their visit to this ruin which offers such tempting views of sea and land.

During the northward voyage from Smyrna a call at Mitylene afforded a view of the city and island by moonlight. Ever since past Tenedos we are fairly on the route of the Argonts, who 3114 years ago, set out from Iolchos in Thessaly, in search of the Golden Fleece. The story of adventure of these heroes, has quickened all our pulses at some time or other; and although it has been served as the French put it "with every sauce" by various writers, they all agree that the argonnants went to Colchis (the modern Poti) by the route we are now following. At the entrance to the Dardanelles dealers in quaint Turkish earthenware came on board with curious water jars, flower vases, cigar ash trays, and other articles in glazed and burnt clay.

The beauty of the scenery is unabated, its variety is endless, and as we approach the Bosporus, we realise that no description has exaggerated its charms, and that the site of Constantinople is without rival in the whole world. It would be well for the traveller if he could continue his journey without landing, for disenchantment begins the moment he sets foot on shore. The streets or rather slums by which access is had to the town are narrow, dirty, and ill paved, so that it takes a certain amount of sight-seeing, among the show places of the city, to remove the impression received at landing. But the Bosphorus with its clean water bordered with gardens, palaces, country houses or villages, is a sight never to be forgotten. The service from Constantinople round the Black Sea, is admirably carried out by the Russian Steam Navigation Company, whose Clyde-built steamers, are very clean and exceedingly comfortable. Beds with woven wire mattresses take the place of berths, the food is good, and the captains are generally good linguists. The s. s. Peter on leaving her moorings at Constantinople had a very motley crowd on board. The deck passengers comprised at least a dozen nationalities including Russian Jews, Arabs from Mesopotamia and Syria, Greeks, Kurds, Persians, Armenians from the Caucasus, and a few Turks. The deck was filled with them but among them the most perfect order reigned. In the intervals of prayer they gave themselves up to mild orgies of tea with lemon, or coffee and cigarettes. The tea however prevailed over the coffee and spirits were only consumed by their absence. The guns of these people carry are generally beautifully inlaid with silver and in some cases with gold. Their guns are ancient muzzle-loading rifles, with flint locks and a near sight composed of an upright plate pierced with holes at various heights for different distances. Such a weapon can only be used from a rest, and is useless for rapid firing. The entrance to the Black Sea from the Bosphorus offers none of the dangers that put the Argonants in flutter. The terrible rocks that were always ready to close and crush the vessel that ventured to pass through to the unknown sea beyond have all disappeared, worn out doubtless, by repeated movement, and the Peter entered on waters that deserve any other name than black—as seen in the Month of May. Fresh food, fruits, and flowers, are obtained daily from the ports of call along the southern shore of the Black Sea and an occasional stroll on shore varies the journey pleasantly.

Sansoun, Kerasund, and Trebizond are places of call for the s. s. Peter and are well worth a visit. Sansoun exports some of the finest Turkish tobacco that is known. Kerasund once had a good breakwater when it was a flourishing Genoese port. It was at the summit of the hills, overlooking Trebizond, that the war worn soldiers of Xenophon first caught sight of the sea, after their famous march from Babylon through hostile countries across which they literally fought their way. The first glimpse of salt water was almost like a sight of home to the Greeks, whose shout of "thalatta" has become as familiar to succeeding ages as the "eureka" of Archimedes.

Batoum, from which the steamer returns to Constantinople, lies a little to the south of Poti, the ancient Colchis, and the land of the Golden Fleece. It has been greatly improved since it was handed over to Russia as a war indemnity; and the building regulations, by which the height of houses is regulated by the width of the streets, and which also provide proper aeration to the buildings place it infinitely ahead of Bombay in this respect.

Batoum lies at the foot of high hills, which rise from behind the town, and arrest the clouds coming from the west, and it is said to rain there at least three hundred days in the year. The surrounding land is therefore very fertile. It is here that most of the kerosine, which comes to Bombay, is packed, with the aid of American machinery, which leaves very little to be done by hand labour. The plates for the packed boxes are obtained from England in suitable sizes and they are stamped and put together by the machines, and filled and weighed by other machines. The wood which comes from Trieste is nailed together by a machine, but hand labour is used for putting on the lids. The workmen, mostly Mingrelians, are a vigorous but truculent lot, fond of change and not averse to work. Five hundred and sixty miles is the distance from Batoum on the Black Sea to Baku on the Caspian, but trains in Caucasus go in such leisurely fashion that two-nights are spent on the road. No one is in a hurry, and refreshments of some sort are to be had at every station. It is not a country that should be hurried through with unseemly haste, for it is one of the richest in all natural endowments in the world, and it had reached a high state of civilisation, while western Europe was still in a barbarous condition. The country now known as the Province of Caucasus has, from its fertility, mineral wealth, and natural exposure, been subjected for centuries to invasions, both from the north and from the south, and when the people were not engaged in resisting foreign foes, they fought among themselves, for differences of race and of religion stood always in the way of any complete fusion. One is readily struck with good nature of the railway servants in South Russia. They may be seen assisting women in and out of the third class carriages, and they are most obliging to strangers, but the disposition of the Russian to talk politics with a stranger is calculated to alarm him until he learns that police supervision is much less stringent in the south, than in the north.

A visit to Tiflis formerly the capital, of Georgia, and now of the Province, is full of novelty. There are practically two towns, the old and the new, joined together but totally different. The new town is alike Odessa or Marseilles with tramways, Boulevards, opera house, and fine shops. It dates of course from the Russian domination, but the old town dates back to A. D. 469 when Vakhtang Gourgaslan built "Tphilis Kalaki" the town of hot springs, and made it the capital of Georgia, which it has remained in spite of many experiences of war and siege. The old town bordering the river Koura is very oriental in its arrangements having its industries in seperate streets, the tanners, millers, and dyers, being nearest the river. In the streets of the black-smiths, the wares of the smiths were exposed at the doors and on the outer wall of the workshops. I was not prepared to find a cotton mill in the suburbs of Tiflis working on locally grown cotton. The mill belonged to M. Richard, who only a few weeks previously had given up the use of wood fuel in favour of petroleum in his boilers. The liquid was kept in masonry tanks lined with cement under ground, and was discharged by the aid of a jet of steam from a small pipe with the mouth hammered flat. Nothing could be simpler, and yet it gave very satisfactory results. The Tiflis mill is probably the last in the world to have continued the use of spinning machinery with wooden framing. It must have been made a good half century ago and the engine was just as antiquated as the textile machines. Another Frenchman, having observed that bones were put to no use, and were thrown out on waste ground without the city, set up an animal charcoal factory, and through his friends in Egypt supplied the requirements of the large sugar factories in Upper Egypt belonging to the Government. The museum of Tiflis is one of the best, although not the largest in the world. Its completeness, in detail and arrangement, is due to the enthusiasm of Dr. Radde a German savant whose life seems to be devoted to his work. I was naturally very anxious to obtain a photograph of the stronghold of the most famous chief of the caucasus, but I sought it in vain among the shops of Tiflis, I found, however, to my surprise, that in stead of being regarded as the hero of his country, he is remembered mostly as a daring dacoit who carried of rich people and held them to ransome. The costumes of many of the Caucasian tribes are displayed on life sized figures and among them appears a suit of chains armour and a cross hilted sword strangely like that of the crusaders. The thermal baths of Tiflis, where water issues from springs much too hot to be borne by the human skin, are situated near the foot of the hill. The establishment is large, and is visited from long distances by sick people. The personal beauty of the Georgian has no lack of representatives in Tiflis, and particularly in the club gardens where, in the summer, the people gather in the evenings for social intercourse and to enjoy music. There are several of these gardens belonging to different communities, to which through the kindness of a young Armenian doctor I was taken. The Georgian and Armenian ladies seemed to take the precedence in good looks among the various communities, but a jewelled band of black velvet which the Georgian ladies wear across the forehead seemed curiously out of place on faces that needed no assistance from art.

Baku on the shores of the Caspian Sea, has an interest for all Zorastrians, as it possesses what is probably one of the oldest fire temples in the world, dating from the seventh century, when a colony of fire worshippers, who had been driven out of Persia, settled at Baku. One day a well situated at Balochani, about nine miles from the town, became dry, and the owner threw some lighted tow into it in order to see the bottom. The air of the well took fire, and it appeared that some underground disturbance had opened a natural gas fissure such as may be seen to-day in many parts of the plain, and a permanent fire was the result. The Zorastrians acquired the well, built a altar over it, and a dhurmsala around it, which exist at the present time, although the last priest disappeared, no one knows where, about sixteen years ago. A petroleum company whose works are close to the ruin has purchased it, and it is now properly protected from the depredations of nomads who used it as a lodging house. The well and altar are intact, but a pipe leads the gas into a factory where it boils water for the tea of the workmen. When distinguished visitors come the gas is returned to its original use, and the altar, and the four cupolas around the dome burn as they did nearly 1200 years ago. The vast petroleum industry that gives to India nearly the whole of its kerosine supply, would demand the whole of our time for anything like an adequate description, it had better therefore remain untouched. I may however say that the very improbable story of the streets being watered with petroleum turned out to be quite true. The residue of the stills was used along the quays with excellent effect and no odour, making the coarse sand like brown sugar and never getting dry. The springs of naptha that rise from the bottom of the sea, off Baku provide a very novel sensation to the visitor. On a calm night he is rowed to the spot when the oily volatile liquid rises and floats in thin films on the surface. It is sufficiently light to take fire readily if ignited, and the boat rows through a sea of fire of a most unearthly appearance. This can only be done in calm weather, as the film of oil is too thin to burn in a breeze. The journey is now back by rail to batoum and is rendered very pleasant by the courtesey of fellow passengers, many of whom speak French. One of them, a Russian colonel, pointed out at midnight a village, on fire eight miles off, near the foot of the mountains. This he said was the work of brigands who had probably met with unexpected resistance. While he spoke there was a shooting affray just outside the station where the train had stopped, and I observed, while the colonel was arranging to turn in, that a revolver was handy below a corner of his pillow. Every person in the train seemed to carry arms.

The following day the weekly Russian steamer left for Novorosiska, the port of Anapa on the North east shore of the Black Sea. It is a town of small importance, except as a place of transit for merchandise and a port of shipment of petroleum, brought by a pipe sixty miles long from wells in the interior. No language but Russian was spoken at the hotel of Novorosiska, and travellers were expected to find their own food. The interior is only to be reached by a road crossing the centre of the Caucasian chain of mountains, and being a military road it was in excellent condition. The absence of parapet walls, when the road traversed a steep hill side, coupled with what seemed reckless driving on the part of the driver gave me many a qualm, but he seemed to know his work. The goodness of the roads does not ensure the same quality in bridges, for wivers are made a point of crossing by the fords, even if the water should swamp the vehicle. It seems that much of the wood in the bridges was very old and rotten, while the bottom of the river was always solid. The petroleum region of the Kuban is a contrast in all respects to that of Baku. The latter is without water and almost without vegetation while in the former the hills are clothed with verdure almost to their summits, streams are numerous and there is a sport "ad-libitum" for any one who possesses a gun. Sport is rather a necessity, than a luxury, for the bears in the summer time take such an interest in fruit and kitchen gardens, and are such early risers, that they may be shot from a bed

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

For drilling a series of holes in the fixed side plating of a vessel a most ingenious plan is adopted. The drill motor is suspended as before from a pole hanging over the side; but as, of course, there must be always two powerful currents running through cables to the motor these currents are also used for the creation of powerful magnets, which stand out like legs from the end of the motor, and which by the turning of a handle are thrown into action, the ship itself becoming "earth." The motor then adheres firmly to the side of the ship, and the turning of another small handle starts the drill, which works away merrily at the rate of some sixty or seventy revolutions per minute. When the hole is cut the drill is stopped, the motor is detached, and slung a little further on for the next hole. Nothing could be more simple. One of the most interesting features of this cleverly contrived motor drill is, however, the arrangement of the magnets. It was found difficult to make the two poles of an ordinary magnet adhere so strongly as to allow the drilling to be quite true. One of the dockyard staff at Portsmouth, however, thought of the plan of having three magnets set as to form a tripod. This was carried out, and succeeds admirably. The connection is made, and the drill works as vertically to the plate as though the latter was placed upon the bed of an ordinary drilling machine.

The Swiss people complain of many abuses in their army, and there is a feeling abroad that these abuses may increase rather than diminish if the army organisation is centralised. Many complaints are heard with regard to the treatment of the troops while under arms. The food is described as insufficient, and the exertions demanded of the men are said to be excessive. These complaints, however, may generally be dismissed as groundless. There is better proof that the complaints against the officers are just. The officers are beginning to act as dandies, and many officers and instructors are accused of unnecessary impoliteness toward the men. There is an increasing dislike between officers and men The fault lies almost exclusively with the officers, who wish to separate themselves as much as possible from their inferiors. The soldiers feel that they are looked upon as servants, and that their superiors regard them as stupid. A soldier may wish to ask his officers questions regarding the service, but the officers assume such airs of superiority that their men dare not approach them. The men are made unhappy and dissatisfied by such a state of affairs. Yet both parties should remember that their work cannot progress favourably unless they trust each other. A certain amount of good fellowship cannot reduce the authority of the officers; it is much more likely to increase it. The officers begin to regard themselves as a caste. This will not do for an army composed of the people, and it will not do in a democratic community.

The new Portuguese Army Act, regulates the conscription as follows:—Military service is compulsory for every Portuguese, commencing from the completion of his twentieth year. The term is twelve years, viz.: three years' active service with the colours, five years in the first, and four years in the second reserve. Owing to the comparatively small size of the standing army the number of available conscripts will considerably exceed the requirements of the recruiting officers, and the excess will be at once transferred to the second reserve, to which all those young men will be assigned forthwith who do not attain the standard height of 5 feet 1 inch. Exemptions from service with the colours and in the first reserve will be granted only to the breadwinner of a family and to the pupils of the Cintra Agricultural Academy who undertake to live four years in the colonies. Substitution of one brother for another, exchange among recruits drafted into different regiments of the same category, and buying out from service with the colours and in the first reserve, are permissible. The money thus obtained will be expended towards giving the second reserve some military training, which has been hitherto neglected for want of funds. After two years service with the colours the men are sent home on furlough, but are called in again for one month's practice in the third year before being finally discharged.

It is understood that the authorities have resolved to endeavour to produce three efficient cavalry brigades of three regiments each. As for, however, as our information goes this efficiency of a part of our all-to-small cavalry force will be obtained at the cost of the inefficiency of the remaining part The idea is to station at Aldershot, Canterbury, and Colchester a brigade each. It is understood, moreover, that the brigades in question will not of necessity be stationed, as regards the whole of the three regiments, at the places from which they will derive their titles. The nine cavalry regiments thus brigaded will form a high establishment. In the event of their being sent on the active service the fourth squadron will remain at home as a depot. The regiments not brigaded will be on a low establishment, and will act as feeders to the regiments in India and the nine higher establishments at home Another feature of the scheme is the reduction of the Household regiments to two squadrons each, as a matter of economy. The whole plan seems to be crude, and we can scarcely believe that the matter has yet been fully considered and finally settled. Further comment at the present moment is therefore undesirable.

The Superior School of the Navy which is being instituted in France will have its location afloat. Three vessels have been selected for the purpose. These are the cruisers Amiral Charner, Suchet, and Latouche-Treville. We learn from the Marine Francaise that the pupils of the school will be lieutenants inscribed on the initial roster for promotion. The scheme is interesting, but we must wait for an announcement of the final dispositions before expressing any opinion in regard to it. There is to be no entrance examination. In part we gather that the instruction will be theoretical and in part practical. Lectures on tactics, on the general duties of naval officers, signalling, the attack and defence of the seaboard, submarine navigation, the stability of ships, and their construction, hygien, and a variety of other matters will make up the curriculum. The course is to be of one year, and officers passing out creditably will have an advantage in promotion. The "Moniteur de la Flotte" informs us that Admiral Ernest Fournier has been selected for the command of the special training division. He is an officer of distinctive personality, and in a volume which he has just published, entitled "La Flotte Necessaire," he deplores that naval strategy and tactics have not made a step in advance for many years past, and that almost nothing exists to prepare naval officers for their function in war. The purpose of the book is to propose a homogeneous fleet of vessels of particular type.

It tactics, says the admiral in an article which we find in the Marine Francaise, art the art of using well the means of which we are possessed, it is really incomprehensible that naval tactics have undergone no change with the last twenty years, although the armaments and character of our ships and squadrons have been altogether transformed. Torpedoes have been introduced, shells with enormous bursting charges are employed, quick-firing guns are almost in every ships, torpedo-boats accompany squadrons, and the speed of ships is doubled. And yet tactics, he says, have changed in no degree, and this is the more strtuge when we consider that the smallest modification of the rifle has led to considerable alterations in the formation of troops and in methods of attack ashore. A complete change, for example, was introduced into military tactics by the invention of smokeless powder.

The admiral appears to be a resolute advocate of the line-ahead formation for fighting tactics, and he credits the Italians with discernment in having given a prize to a naval officer who took this formation as the basis of his proposals, and does not forget to give some credit to Englishmen also. The admiral believes that the new conditions of naval warfare bring us back to this formation, the sole difference being that the purpose is to envelope the evening by means of superior speed. To unite, therefore, in a type vessel the offensive and defensive characters which are dictated by the new conditions must, he says, be the object of every naval constructor. He believes that all these conditions may be secured in a vessel of from 8,000 to 8,500 tons, analogous to the *Dupuy de Lome*, that is to say, with a complete armour plating above water. He is of opinion that plates of 15cm. (5.9. in.) will suffice for protection against modern shells and the high explosive shells of the future, but on this condition, that tactics are chenged in such a manner that the ship may always present a oblique front to the enemy. We are not sure that this is possible. M. Marc Landry, in the *Monitur de la Flotte*, gravely questions the judgment. The admiral proceeds to tell his readers that every ship, without exception, must be put in condition not only to float, but to continue her fighting under the most terrible conditions through a prolonged engagement. He requires a homogeneous fleet of his proposed vessels, and remarks with truth that his opinion in regard to the character of them does not differ from that enounced by Admiral Besnard before the Chamber last spring, when that officer said that the best fighting ship was the swift armoured of great range, with a displacement of about 8,000 tons. If a fleet is to be homogeneous it appears to us that the development of naval construction will be restricted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Easby Abbey, 1,900 tons, Captain John Cooper, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okla, 3,435 tons, Captain A Houghton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (17th January) with a cargo of coal.

The s s Olive Branch, 1,766 tons, Captain G W Danton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (17th January), with a cargo of 3,594 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JANUARY 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date *	Agent.
E	Stolzenfels	1933	Streifen	Hamburgh	31-1	Glade & Co
D	Azamor	2004	Nicholls	Japan		P & O Co
G	Goa	1217	Forman	Zanziba	1-2	M Mackenzie
K	Chanda	1325	Thames	Not Fixed		M Mackenzie
M	Nyanza	1431	Abbas	Zanzibar	7-2	D Jairam
Q	Scottish Hero	1276	Singer	Liverpool	1-2	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Adam	C Gulf	30-1	Shepherd & Co	
Sabarmati	521	Ahmed	Mangalore	31-1	do.	

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Thames	2161	Nantes	London	8-2	P & O Co
3	Archimede	1859	Aufosso	Genoa	6-2	C Barboro
4	Letimbro	1417	Di Marco	China	5-2	C Barboro
5	Khedive	2131	Daniel	China	1-2	P & O Co
6	Clyde	2188	Weighell	Venice	1-2	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2343	Nicolich	Trieste	1-2	A Lloyds S N Co
9	City of Dublin	2150	do	Karrachee	30-1	F Forbes
10	Saint Irene	2474	Mileston	Liverpool	2-2	K Nixon & Co
12	Kt Batchelor	4000	Thomas	Marseilles	1-2	K Nixon & Co
14	Easby Abbey	1901	Cooper	Dunkirk	19-1	Graham & Co
16	Juba	134	Pidcock	Zanzibar		M Mackenzie

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·5s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Olive Branch (s)	Denton	Calcutta, Jan 17
	Okla (s)	Houghton	Calcutta, Jan 17

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Gloomin (s)	Learmouth	Dunkirk, &c
	Easby Abbey (s)	Cooper	Dunkirk

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer City of Dublin, for Karachee.
" Kapurthala, for Karachee.
" Nizam, for Coast ports and Calcutta.
" Azamor, for China and Japan.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 29.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of Venice s—1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Dublin s—250 boxes soap, A H Seelick
FROM LONDON.
Mirzapore s—25 cases brandy, Etuljee Bezonjee
Thames s—82 cases provisions, &c, Treacher and Co
FROM HAMBURG.
Stolzenfels s—35 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee
Benares s—1 drum rectified spirit, F S Mason and Co
Baria s—125 cases beer, Phillips and Co
Europa s—1 qr cask rectified, Etuljee Bezonjee
FROM ANTWERP.
Stolzenfels s—300 cases candles, A Shaikadum; 31 cases writing papers S A S Dawood; 10 cases glassware, N Jan Mahomed; 189 cases glassware, E Peer Mahomed and Co; 455 boxes candles, A H Heptoolabhoy; 141 cases candles, A H G Hoosein
FROM LEGHORN.
Archimede s—20 cases claret, L G Lazoli
FROM BORDEAUX.
Thames s—8 cases provisions, T Cocher and Co
FROM TRIESTE.
Imperator s—12 cases glass beads, E Kaderbhoy; 3 cases glassware, E H Abubuker; 8 cases writing papers, A Cassonjee; 1 puncheon rectified spirit, Treacher and Co
FROM VENICE.
Clyde s—12 cases soap, Tyabally Akbarally; 12 cases glass beads, R Karimbhoy

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Scottish Heros—263 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and Sons; 15 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 cwts gum, M J Jeomabhoy and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co
FOR LONDON.
Thames s—4 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 17 cases brassware, Ardeshir and Byramjee; 425 bales hemp, John L Kirsten and Co; 4,025 cwts myrabollams, David Sasson and Co
FOR MARSEILLES.
Kt Bachelor s—4,779 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts teaseed, Ralli Brothers
FOR ANTWERP.
St Irene s—255 bales cotton, K Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co; 50 bales hemp, Isaac Wright and Co
FOR HAMBURG
Stolzenfels s—220 bales cotton, A Blaccheck and Co; 55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 330 bales cottor, Gaddum Bytheli and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 4,002 cwts linseed, Owen and Ozeli; 635 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co
FOR TRIESTE.
Clyde s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co
Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, Glede and Co
FOR DUNKIRK.
Easby Abbey s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 8,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co
Scottish Hero s—350 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co
FOR GENOA
Archimede s—75 bales cotton Glede and Co
FOR VENICE.
Imperator s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co
Clyde s—1,000 cwts castorseed and 1,101 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co
FOR CALCUTTA.
Rajpootana s—20 bales cotton, G Cotton and Co
FOR HONGKONG.
Letimbro s—133 bales cotton and 500 cwts sandalwood, Ebrahim and Co
Rosetta s—100 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 76 bales twist, M Byramjee; 2 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co
FOR SHANGHAI
Letimbro s—100 bales piecegoods, C Bononjee and Co
Rosetta s—32 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 243 bales twist and 50 bales piecegoods, Framjee Sons and Co; 10 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 94 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co
FOR KOBE.
Azamor s—2,548 bales cotton, Tata and Co

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For Judgment.

553-95—Payne G and S—Hussonally Mulla Hakimjee vs Hormusjee Maneckjee Dadachanjee—Nanu and H.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

138-95—K J Mantri—Lingajee Mankojee vs Narsoo Komri Mayek and others—Bhaishunker and K, and In person—Part heard.

For Further Argument.

60-94—Nanu and H—Gajanan Bing ventrao and another vs Krishnarao Ramchandra and others—Bhaishanker and K and In person

Postponed Long Causes.

308-95—Arde'shir H and D—Hormusjee Pestonjee Hongkongwalla and another vs Noorojee Dadabhoy Nanjihora—Bland and N.

391-95—In person (a pauper)—Dhunraj Muriidhur Bias vs Rahimtoola Moosabhoy—Payne G and S.

55-93—Brown and M—Sha Ladha Petraj and another vs Narrondas Luredas and another—Payne G and S.

89-95—Dikshit and D—Rahimtola M tan vs Hajee Cassum Vullee and others—Mathubhai and J.

283-95—Arde'shir H and D—Gulabchund Moonalal and others vs Sirdar Dilar Jung Bahadur—Crawford B and B

For Hearing Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

410-68—Craigie L and D—Hurrivullubdas Cullandas vs Ootamchand Manockchand—Bhaishanker and K and D and D.

411-68—Craigie L and D—Harrivullubdas Cullandas vs Ootamchand Manockchand—Bhaishanker and K and D and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

334-95—Roughton and H—Chandu Boggiane vs Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisetti—Little and Co—Part heard.

392-95—Daphtary and F—Dayabhai Jamnadas vs Venilal Tapidas—Tyabjee D and Co

Testamentary Suits.

9-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Karsondas Govindjee Amlani and others vs Maneckbai—Payne G and S.

10-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Karsondas Govindjee Amlani and others Payne G and S.

Postponed Long Causes.

76-92—Payne G and S—Rampratab Samrathroy and another vs Toolibai and another—Dikshit and D.

477-94—M H Khan—Loomba Rama and others vs Devidcen Madarlal and another—In person, a pauper.

222-93—Wadia and G—Sullaman Lukha vs Sorabjee Eduljee Dubash—Tyabjee D and Co

385-95—J Dorabjee Pearjee Khan Mahomed vs Ismail Gool Mahomed and others—Hiralal and M, C Land O and In person.

574-94—J C Cama—Pallonje Framjee Mehta vs Sorabjee Merwanjee Mistri and others—K D Shroff.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

618-94—Payne G and S—Charles Agnew Turner vs Sadanand Shreecrushna and others—Khunderao and S and Payne G and S—Part heard.

638-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Camerally Tyabally vs Abdul Hoossein Jeewabhai and another—Dikshit and H.

17-94—Craigie L and O—The Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company vs Jairam Damji and others—Little and Co.

396-91—Bhaishunker and K—Shankergur Kishoregur vs Kashigur Hiragur—Little and Co.

337-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Malar Jaqu Gaes and others—Desai.

441-95—R N Motabhoy—Doongersey Nathu vs Walbai and another—In person.

147-111&95—Ardeshir H and D (for pauper)—Michael Anderson vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell H and M.

417-95—Payne G and S—Narsoo Saibco vs Narrotumdas Vanarsidas—In person.

321-94—M H Khan—Mahomed Yusoof bin Doolam Hubb Mukri and others vs Mahomed Shamali bin Hajee Gulamhusen Dawjee and another—Janardhan and A

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

877-70—C B and B—J C Cama and J Dorabjee, Muthubai vs L N Banajee and others—Ardeshir H and D, Craigie Lynch and Owen and Roughton and Byrne.

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By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

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ADOPTED BY
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And by Leading Physicians.

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Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

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MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
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The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."

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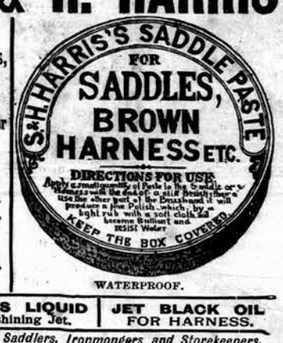

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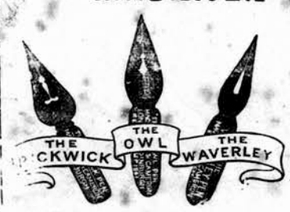

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

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March 18th, 1878.

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This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON," WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at **ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E.** By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

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For Infants & Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate, and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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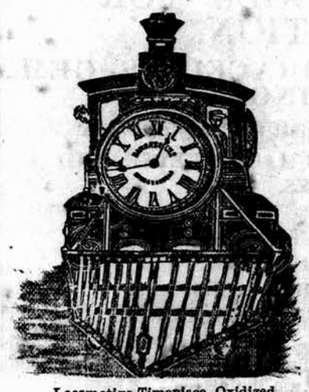

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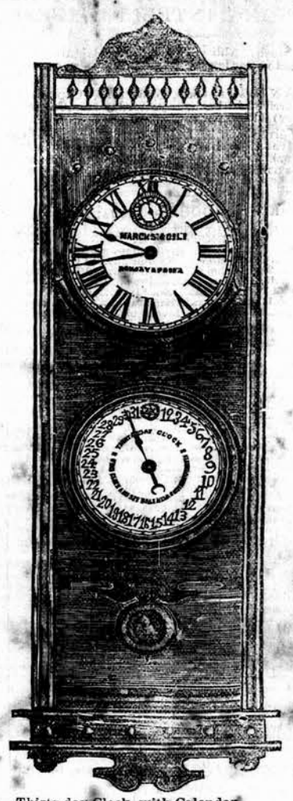

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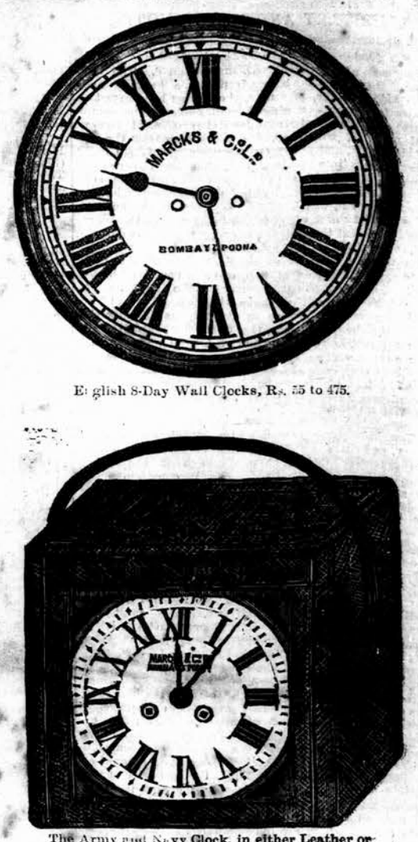

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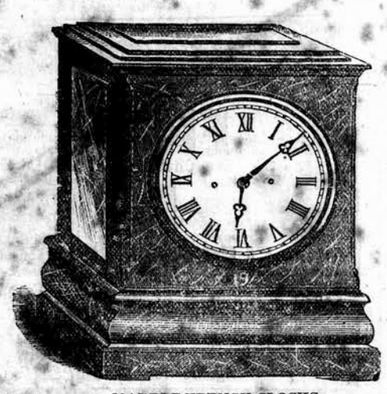

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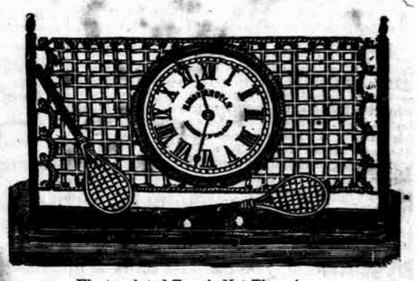

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FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

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